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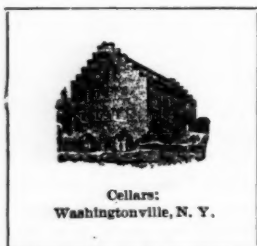
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904.

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An effective stroke for discipline and justice at the Naval Academy was delivered in the House of Representatives on Dec. 19 in the defeat of a bill providing for the appointment as ensigns in the Navy of three young men who were expelled from the Academy in October, 1903, for hazing. Under a law enacted in 1874 these young men are forever ineligible for reappointment to the Naval Academy and a further obstacle to their entrance into the naval service appears in an act adopted last year which stipulates that no midshipman expelled from the Academy shall be appointed as a commissioned officer in any branch of the Service until at least two years after the graduation of the class to which he belonged. Ever since the expulsion of the three young men referred to repeated efforts have been made to evade the law and restore them to the naval service. In the closing hours of the last session of Congress an attempt was made to secure a suspension of the rules for the passage of a bill providing for their appointment as ensigns, but the scheme was defeated for the good and sufficient reason that the measure would morally have placed a premium on misconduct by promoting the young men over the heads of the worthy members of the class who are still pursuing their studies at the Academy. Undaunted by their failure at the last session, the sponsors of the bill were promptly on hand at the outset of the present session waiting for an opportunity to carry it through. Their first step was taken on Dec. 19 in the introduction of a resolution to suspend the rules and make the bill a continuing order before the House when Congress reassembles after the holiday recess, but thanks to the vigilance of a few watchful members the trick was exposed, the motion was defeated and the speaker formally announced that the bill was dead. We doubt whether the importance of this proceeding is fully appreciated by the members of the House in general. The bill in question aimed a blow at the very foundations of discipline and democracy at the Naval Academy. Its passage would have been an outrageous discrimination against every midshipman who is studiously and in good faith fulfilling the obligations of his appointment contract. When the bill to commission the expelled midshipmen was presented at the last session of Congress it met with a protest from Captain Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, which should have insured its immediate rejection. Captain Brownson pointed out that the measure was designed to nullify the anti-hazing legislation which Congress itself had enacted in response to public sentiment, that it would seriously impair discipline at the Academy and that it would be a gross injustice to the blameless members of the class to which the expelled midshipmen belonged. On all considerations of consistency, fair play and regard for discipline and efficiency the defeat of this pernicious measure is a most wholesome transaction. We give elsewhere the substance of the debate on the resolution.

Inasmuch as the bill relating to civil affairs in the Philippines, which has been passed by the Senate, is virtually the same measure to which the House gave its approval at the last session, we may assume that it will be reaffirmed by the lower branch and signed by the President, whose recommendations it embodies. This bill exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine government, authorizes the government to guarantee an income of four per cent. on capital invested in the construction and operation of railroads in the islands, provides for the enforcement of the immigration laws, authorizes the issue of \$5,000,000 of Philippine bonds, and gives the chief executive of the insular government the title of governor general. These provisions are designed to meet the most urgent needs of the islands and are in fulfillment of recommendations frequently urged

by the President since the archipelago passed under the permanent control of the United States. The enactment of this bill into law, while it is simply the performance of a manifest duty to the Philippines is also an act of self-vindication on the part of the United States, which affords convincing evidence of the integrity and fairness of our national purposes. The measure places the Philippine government on a secure footing in the matter of credit and supplies, what is most needed to draw into the islands the foreign capital essential to their material development. It will, we firmly believe, mark the beginning of a new and flourishing period in the political and industrial affairs of the archipelago. The final passage of this bill will be in strict obedience to the will of the American people as expressed at the recent elections. It will mean also that the country recognizes American control over the Philippines as an accomplished fact which, whether for weal or woe, must be met and dealt with as a national condition and not as a party issue. One has only to consider the enormous plurality of 2,500,000 votes by which our national policies were ratified in November, to realize the depth of popular sentiment on the Philippine question. That verdict, the most emphatic ever given in a political campaign, must be interpreted as a crushing rebuke to the small but voluble contingent here in the United States, who have denounced the American project in the Philippines as oppressive and unjust. The people have declared unmistakably that the flag in the Philippines is there to stay, that the costly and trying tasks performed there by the Army and Navy were righteous tasks righteously accomplished, and are earnestly approved by the national heart and conscience. What is now required is that the United States shall demonstrate to the world, as we believe it will, that our Government is not only able but highly resolved to rule its outlying territories for their own best interests.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, this week formally made over his patent rights to the design for the newly adopted medal of honor to the Government. The Secretary of War has arranged for the manufacture of 3,000 of the new medals, which it is intended shall be exchanged for the old medals now held by about 2,500 heroes of the American wars. The new medal will cost in the neighborhood of three dollars each. The design for the new medal is the joint work of Major General Gillespie and Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France. It is a five-pointed star made of silver, but covered with a dead gold plate. A green enamel wreath connects the points of the star and in the center, also in gold plate, is the head of the heroic Minerva—the symbol of valor. A gold plated bar, upon which is cast the word "Valor" with a surmounting gold plated eagle, is attached to the star. The ribbon is of blue silk with the thirteen stars representing the original thirteen States. There has been some little criticism of the new design on the ground that a medal, representing the highest reward which can be given by the United States Government in recognition of valor, should not be an imitation. It is true that the new medal is of silver, but many officers, who hold the medal of honor, greatly object to the gold plating, which it is claimed gives it a cheap appearance. It is the intention to amend the Army Regulations eventually requiring the holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor to wear their medal, which the regulation will specify must be of the new design, with their full dress uniform. In this way it is hoped to force an exchange of all the old designed medals for the new. In connection with the new design it should be remembered that those who worked it out went to much personal expense and trouble and that it was patented only to prevent imitations. While many medal of honor men are frank to say that they do not like the new design nearly as well as the old, there are others who believe that it is a great improvement. Naturally, there will be objection to the proposed regulation forcing medal of honor men to exchange their old medals for the new one and it is to be hoped that this will not be ordered. It also seems to us that if the medal had not been plated, but had been left silver, or gun metal, or any natural metal, it would have been better. But this, after all, is only a matter of taste.

Recent investigations by officers in charge of the work simply strengthen the conviction that in the Panama Canal project the genius of American engineering is face to face with the mightiest problem it has ever encountered. Chief Engineer Wallace, in a statement to the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, points out that there are four different plans of canal construction under consideration. The first is for a canal with a ninety-foot level at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000, to be completed in ten years; the second is for a canal with a sixty-foot level, costing \$225,000,000, to be completed in twelve years; the third is for a canal with a thirty-foot level, costing \$250,000,000, to be completed in twelve years, and the fourth is for a sea-level canal, costing \$300,000,000, to be open in fifteen years. The plan at first most favorably considered provided for a canal with a ninety-foot level, which requires the construction of a dam 100 feet high at Bohio, to control the waters of the Chagres River. Mr. Wallace explains, however, that it would be necessary to go down 160 feet for a bed-rock foundation for the dam and that the borings made by the French engineers to find the required foundation were utterly misleading. After a careful examination of all four plans

Mr. Wallace approves the sea-level canal, which he believes to be the least difficult to build. "Moreover," he adds, "a sea-level canal would be less expensive to maintain, less expensive to operate, save time in passage through it, and could be widened and deepened when required without interfering with traffic." It is worth noting, however, that Rear Admiral John G. Walker, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, dissents from the opinion of the chief engineer and is opposed to the sea-level plan. He holds that the ninety-foot level, with the dam at Bohio, as approved by the canal commission, is the most practicable of all the plans proposed, and that it should not be abandoned. It is evident that the whole canal project will have to be carefully considered, not necessarily by Congress but by engineering experts before a construction program can be definitely agreed upon.

One conclusion deducible from the naval operations of the war in the Far East is that the present methods of checking the rush of torpedo craft will have to be replaced with something far more effective. Up to this time six and twelve-pounder guns have been relied upon to ward off the attacks of such vessels, whether on battleships or protected harbors, but the present war has shown that, owing to the extreme thinness of the plates used on torpedoboats, it is possible for explosive projectiles from guns of the calibres named to pass clear through both sides of such a vessel without exploding. An instance is cited in a letter from Chefoo to the London Times of a Japanese torpedoboat destroyer which was pierced twenty-two times by such projectiles without its effectiveness being seriously impaired, the projectiles having passed through her hull, entering at one side and going out at the other, the resistance offered by her armor plate not having been sufficient to explode them. It would appear that if ordinary twelve-pounder projectiles cannot check the onrush of a torpedoboat some other missile will have to be specially devised for that purpose. What is obviously needed is a projectile which, if it hits at all, will hit to smash things instead of merely passing through the vessel, leaving nothing but a hole on either side to denote the accuracy of the gunner who aimed it.

In the enactment by the Cuban Senate on December 17 of a bill appropriating \$326,000 for improved sanitation in fifteen of the leading cities of Cuba, exclusive of Havana, the island government has given convincing evidences of good faith in the obligations imposed upon it by the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution. Under that amendment the Cuban authorities pledged themselves to maintain the excellent sanitary conditions established throughout the island by the United States Army during the American occupation, the agreement being that in default of that duty the United States should be at liberty to adopt such measures as might be necessary to protect its own interests. Some three weeks ago it was reported that yellow fever had appeared in the Eastern provinces of Cuba, and while that report has not been fully verified, it has been ascertained that sanitary conditions in many cities or towns were sufficiently serious to warrant a strong protest from the United States to the Cuban Government. The response to that protest has been prompt and satisfactory, assuming, of course, that the bill passed by the Senate is ratified by the lower house of the Cuban Congress, as it doubtless will be. The judicious expenditure of the money thus appropriated in measures to afford additional safeguards against epidemic disease will be regarded by the United States as an act of the highest friendship and good will on the part of a neighboring nation.

In pursuance of the plan agreed upon by the Episcopal General Convention at its recent session in Boston, earnest efforts will be made at the first session of the new Congress to obtain money for the construction of suitable chapels at Army posts, under a special allotment such as has been made for post exchange buildings. The convention named a committee, consisting of two bishops, two pastors, and two laymen, whose duty it will be to place the whole matter before Congress. The project is one which deserves prompt and generous consideration. Chapels have already been erected at a few Army posts, including Fort Riley and Fort Apache, but they owe their existence almost entirely to private donors and have derived little or no support from the Government. Under the present policy our Army posts are becoming more attractive architecturally and otherwise, and it is proper that each should include a chapel worthy of the other buildings. Inasmuch as no money can be drawn from the appropriations for barracks and quarters for the construction of chapels, it will be seen that the only remedy lies in an appropriation for that specific purpose.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from the Attorney General an opinion on the question as to whether a paymaster general of the Navy who was retired while in office is entitled to the title of paymaster general, retired. The Attorney General's decision, which has not yet been made public, is that he is entitled to this designation. Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny asked the Department for a ruling on this point. If the Secretary approves the ruling Admiral Kenny will be warranted in using the title paymaster general, retired. The Attorney General has not yet rendered an opinion upon the general subject of staff titles, and it will probably be some time before this ruling is received.

We have received a statement concerning the police of Burlington and Winooski, Vt., which deserves the prompt consideration of the authorities of those cities. It is to the effect that the police of both places are needlessly, even brutally, harsh in their treatment of soldiers from Fort Ethan Allen, and that their conduct has become almost intolerable. In one case an enlisted man of the 27th Field Artillery was so roughly handled by two policemen in Burlington that his commanding officer, Capt. John E. McMahon, complained to the Mayor of the city, but nothing was done. Several other cases even more flagrant are described by our informant in one of which the victim of police brutality was so terribly beaten in the face that he was scarcely recognizable. These occurrences have aroused great indignation among both officers and men stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, who are without protection in the public streets, except such as is given by the civil authorities. The effect of such affairs is to provoke ill-feeling between the troops and the civilian residents of the neighborhood, which is specially deplorable in view of the fact that the garrison now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen is made up of exceptionally desirable men who are trying to deserve the good will of the community. There is never at any Army post any desire, on the part of commanding officers, to shield offending men from the consequences of misbehavior against local authority, but there is, as there should be, a just resentment against the officiousness or prejudice which sometimes tempts certain officials to impose upon the soldier who, because of intoxication or other minor offenses, falls into their hands. We cannot believe that such conduct on the part of the Burlington police is sanctioned by their superiors, but now that it has been brought to their notice they owe it to themselves to take such action as will prevent such discreditable occurrences hereafter.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in that portion of his annual report relating to the United States Revenue Cutter Service, presents in simple terms an impressive recital of arduous work fearlessly performed in behalf of humanity and commerce. It appears that during the last fiscal year the Revenue Cutter Service rescued twenty-four persons from drowning, took on board and cared for forty-seven others, and assisted 154 vessels in distress, having on board 1,217 persons, together with cargoes valued at \$2,714,072. In addition, the members of the Service examined the papers of 16,738 vessels, and seized 494 for violations of law, which resulted in the imposition of fines and penalties amounting to \$131,620. The forty vessels employed by the Revenue Cutter Service maintained a patrol of the entire coast line of the United States, including Bering Sea, Alaska, and some portions of Hawaii, and its work was of the most exacting character. Secretary Shaw points out that the service needs additional officers of the grades of second lieutenant, third lieutenant, and assistant engineer, and he therefore recommends that the number of third lieutenants be fixed at thirty-seven, exclusive of cadets, instead of twenty-four, as at present, that the first assistant engineers be increased from seventeen to twenty-two, and the second assistant engineers from nineteen to twenty-two. It is also recommended that at least ten vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service be fitted with apparatus for wireless telegraphy. The whole cost of the maintenance of this valuable service last year was \$1,606,000, which included a deficiency appropriation of \$156,000 for extraordinary repairs. Another recommendation by Secretary Shaw is an appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of a new vessel to take the place of the cutter Chase, which is old and not worth rebuilding.

In deciding to send the battalion of Philippine Scouts who were one of the features of the Philippine representation at the St. Louis Exposition, to Washington, to take part in the parade at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War has paid a fine compliment to the Scouts and to their accomplished commanding officer, Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th U.S. Infantry. Military observers who noticed these Scouts at St. Louis, were unanimous in praise of their fitness, intelligence, and soldierly bearing, and it is but fair to say that no other military organization that attended the Exposition was more heartily commended, except the cadet corps from the United States Military Academy. The valuable service of the Scouts has gone far toward settling in the affirmative the question whether it is possible to organize an effective native army in the Philippines. It is evident, however, from the report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippine Division, which we publish in another column, that such an army, if it is to be brought up to our own Army standards, will require certain modifications of the equipment, ration, and training now provided for the Scouts. General Wood inclines to the belief that we have quite unintentionally impaired the working capacity of the Scouts by supplying them with equipment which they do not need, and a ration to which they are not accustomed. General Wood's views on this subject are both timely and important, and deserve serious attention.

Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., whose paper on "Standardizing the Recruit" was noticed briefly in these columns on November 10, is a firm believer in compulsory military service. He points out that in Europe, at least in those countries in which conscription is the rule, men

for the service are recruited from the best elements of the population. All men of the required age are obliged to present themselves, and about twenty per cent. are taken from the "top." In the United States, however, especially in time of peace, the desirable men absent themselves and the inferior ones alone come forward, so that we must recruit from the "bottom," the result being, according to Doctor Beyer, that our recruits are inferior to those of continental Europe. "Up to the present," Doctor Beyer continues, "every American boy is being brought up with an overwhelming sense of his rights as a citizen of a great and powerful country. The time will surely come, although we may not live to see it, when the American boy will be obliged to cultivate a corresponding sense of his duty to the country of his inheritance. Military service and the regular Army will be the school and the gymnasium combined which will give him the training to fit him properly for that part of the duty to which I refer in this connection. In other words, some form of conscription will some day take the place of the present system of professional soldiering and sailorizing, in this country as it has in the older countries. When it does come do not let us make the mistake of allowing the ballot to decide who is to serve, but let a rigid physical examination alone decide, in order to insure the enlistment into the ranks of the best men the country produces."

Notwithstanding the opinion of certain military officers of high rank that the law authorizing the detail of Army officers to duty, with the organized militia of States and Territories, did not contemplate the detail of general officers on the retired list as adjutants general of the National Guard, the Secretary of War has informed Governor-elect Douglas, of Massachusetts, that if he applies for the assignment of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, as Adjutant General of that State, the application will be granted. The Secretary's announcement, which is made by direction of the President, gives the quietus to a subject over which the daily newspapers have been expecting a lively controversy in official circles, and for that reason, if for no other, it will be received with general satisfaction. As a lieutenant general on the retired list, General Miles receives pay at the rate of \$8,250 a year, but if detailed to Adjutant General of Massachusetts, he will receive the active pay of his grade which is \$11,000, and in addition he will receive \$3,600 a year from the State of Massachusetts, making his total annual pay \$14,600. Under this arrangement General Miles will enjoy the distinction of being the best paid military officer in America.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills will probably be relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point next June, and another general officer assigned to this duty in his stead. This action will then be recommended by General Chaffee. Although the question of a successor to General Mills as Superintendent of the Military Academy has not yet been considered definitely, three names have received some consideration, and it is very certain that one of the three will be selected. They are Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, now president of the Army War College; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, now in command of the Department of the Gulf, and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, now in command of the Department of the Visayas. It will be the policy of the War Department to retain a general officer, who is a graduate of the Military Academy as the Superintendent of that institution. The relief of General Mills, who, in the opinion of the War Department, as well as others, has made a most capable Superintendent, will be due to the expiration of his tour of service at West Point. One of the three general officers mentioned will certainly, if the present plans of the Department are carried out, be chosen as General Mills's successor next June.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, U.S.A., Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, in a report to the Department Commander, Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, points out that the beginning of work on the additional buildings at Fort Sam Houston has been promptly followed by arrangements for the establishment of the usual assortment of saloons and dives which the abolition of the canteen has made the inevitable accompaniment of Army posts. Captain Roberts is confident that the restoration of the canteen would drive out of existence at least two-thirds of the saloons and vile resorts that now infest the neighborhood of nearly every military post, and that the result would be a large gain for discipline and efficiency. "If the canteen cannot be restored," says Captain Roberts, "it is thought that the selling of liquor within a certain distance of military posts should be prohibited by law. This is already done in some States in the case of schools and colleges, and its extension to the Army would be in the line of good citizenship, since the Army is virtually a training school of young men in the supremely important profession of public defense."

There will be no legislation for the Artillery this year. This seems now to be absolutely assured, notwithstanding the fact that the report on this subject has not yet been received from the special committee of the General Staff to which the question has been referred. The trouble is that neither the Chief of Staff, the Chief of Artillery, nor any officer that we have yet met, looks with favor

upon the suggestion made by Secretary Taft that the Artillery be increased by making transfers of officers and men from the other arms of the Service. It is not considered a good thing for the Artillery to have its much-needed increase come in this way, nor would it be a good thing for the other arms of the Service to transfer some of their officers to the Artillery Corps. In view of these facts it is most probable that the entire matter of Artillery reorganization will have to go over until another Congress.

Quite naturally, the efforts to develop an adequate force of engineer officers in the United States Navy are of serious interest to the British naval authorities, who are confronted with precisely the same problem. A new system of learning for engineers has recently been instituted by the British Admiralty, but there is some doubt as to its success. The Hampshire Telegraph, however, which is exceptionally well-informed on naval subjects, declares that there is no ground for such forebodings, adding: "We are training boys to become engineers, whereas the Americans tried to make engineers of men who had had no training in the work at all. Besides, in creating the new rank of artificer engineer, the Admiralty have brought into being a body of men who will be competent to take full charge below, and who can supply any practical knowledge that the future young lieutenant engineer may lack. Probably, their lordships are also laying the foundations of another engineer officer difficulty. The artificer has a power behind him that has on more than one occasion successfully put pressure upon the Admiralty, and we may want further concessions a few years hence."

The Military Gazette, of Canada, tells us that temperance work in the British Army "is carried on by the Royal Army Temperance Association, and, according to the estimate of Lord Roberts, nearly twenty-five per cent. of the enlisted men of the British Army are now total abstainers, as the result of the steady work of this organization in India for sixteen and Britain eleven years. The soldier is not told that he shall not drink. The post canteen is still doing business, and he is as free as ever to frequent it. He is taught that it is his best interest to leave intoxicants alone. Coupled with this education are certain conveniences and creature comforts. For instance, in India the men of the association have a room in barracks to themselves, are provided with plenty of recreation, and supplied with good reading in abundance."

The General Staff of the Army has made a detailed report to General Chaffee on the question of providing the harbors of the United States and its insular possessions with adequate submarine mine defenses. This report recommends the appropriation by Congress immediately of a sufficient sum for the purchase of these mines and the increase of the Artillery Corps, as recommended by General Story, by a sufficient number of officers and men properly to care for these defenses. This report has been referred by General Chaffee to the special committee of the General Staff, of which Col. A. L. Wagner is the chairman, appointed to investigate the whole matter of Artillery reorganization. General Chaffee has been informed that a report from this committee may be expected on January 12 next, when the matter will probably be taken up with Congress.

Plans are now under way for the review of the North Atlantic fleet off Hampton Roads Jan. 10. The fleet will leave for the South on the afternoon of the tenth of that month and the review will occur either on the ninth or the morning of the tenth. Admiral Dewey will accompany the Secretary. Announcement is made that the Coast squadron, with the Texas as flagship, will also participate in the grand review by the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Dewey off Hampton Roads on Jan. 10. The Battleship squadron will consist of seven battleships. It is expected that Admiral Dewey's staff on this occasion will consist of Capt. William Swift of the General Board, Capt. J. E. Pillsbury of the Bureau of Navigation, and the admiral's aide, Lieut. Commander Wood of the General Board.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is conducting a thorough examination of the gasket which recently blew off in the boiler room of the Massachusetts and resulted in the death of several men. It has been learned by the Bureau that since the accident on the Massachusetts two similar accidents have occurred on merchant steamers. Thus far the Bureau has been unable to determine what could have been the cause of the accident. We give an extract from their report elsewhere in this number.

The General Board has been in session this week preparing important recommendations for submission to the Secretary regarding various matters which he has referred to them. Most of these matters affect prospective legislation and the Secretary desires the opinion of the General Board upon them.

The Navy Department has been informed that elaborate preparations are being made to entertain the Pacific squadron upon its visit to Chilean waters. Rear Admiral Goodrich will return the entertainment probably by a dinner on board his flagship.

The President this week settled the dispute between the Quartermaster's Department and the seamstresses of Philadelphia, as to the manufacture of clothing by sewing women at their homes. The ruling of the President, which is most favorable to the interests of the Army and the enlisted men, leaves the question of future contracts to the discretion of the Quartermaster General. In a memorandum of the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster General, it is said: "In view of the fact that the President in conversation with the representatives of the seamstresses, expressed a strong desire and issued an order that they should have the making of this lot of trousers, and in view of the fact that the Judge Advocate General has given an opinion showing that it is within the discretion of the President or the Quartermaster General to award the making of the trousers to the seamstresses, the order in the present case will be that the seamstresses make this lot of trousers, but in future the matter must be left wholly to the discretion of the Quartermaster General to secure the making of the trousers by contract or otherwise so that they shall be of the best quality of make and material and at the lowest prices. The Government is discharging a trust with respect to the enlisted men, and it cannot and ought not to establish and maintain a charity at the expense of the enlisted men. It may be that in future the Quartermaster General will find work which can be done as cheap by the seamstresses as by offering the work for advertised bids by contractors, and in such a case he will doubtless be glad to enable the women involved to make a livelihood."

With regard to the work in Alaska which preceded the development of the present cable and telegraph system in that territory, a correspondent writes: "With all due deference to the official character of General Greely's report, and proper regard for the high achievements of the Signal Corps, I would respectfully invite attention to the fact that Major, then Captain, W. R. Abercrombie, U.S.A., while in command of the exploring expedition up the Copper River Valley, conceived and took the initial steps in building the Military Road from Valdez to Eagle City, and in suggestions for the telegraph line in connection therewith. In fact, just about a year ago, he completed his work and had placed a line of poles north from Valdez to the Tanana, which work was subsequently extended by the Signal Corps. Way back in the eighties, when Major Abercrombie made his first reconnaissance in Alaska, he was told by the Indians of the "old Russian trail," to the Yukon, and in talking the matter over after his return he spoke of the future of Alaska and was most urgent that some action should be taken to utilize Prince William Sound as a base and construct a highway and telegraph communication for the settlers or miners who must eventually flock to that country when its possibilities became known. Now, after several years' most arduous and dangerous work in that section, he finds some one else to claim the honor."

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, chairman of the inaugural committee, is keenly desirous that there shall be a large representation of militia from the South in the procession at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, and to that end he is urging the military authorities of the Southern States to send as large contingents as they can. General Harries, commander-in-chief of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has sent letters to the Governors of all States and Territories requesting them to forward lists of such military organizations of their respective commands as desire to attend, and the acknowledgments already received indicate that the military feature of the inaugural procession will be not only large and brilliant but representative of all sections of the country. As indicating the feeling throughout the South, Major William F. Tebbetts, representing the National Guard of Alabama, who visited General Wilson in Washington the other day to confer with reference to the inaugural arrangements, is quoted as saying that the individual members of the Guard of his State are evidently more eager to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt than they had been to attend that of any of his predecessors.

Until the tug Mohawk, which sank suddenly at Norfolk, Va., is raised, the cause of the accident will probably remain a mystery. Several theories are advanced, but none can definitely explain the sinking of the vessel. One of them is that a cast-iron sewer pipe connection from the closet in the after cabin on board may have given way from corrosion, thus admitting the water which filled the craft and ultimately sent her to the bottom of the river. This, in the opinion of experts at the navy yard, seems the most plausible explanation for the occurrence. The fact that the vessel's water-tight tanks, located forward of the machinery, prevented the entrance of the water forward, seems to substantiate the theory that the water entered aft. The Mohawk was built in 1894 by T. S. Marvell, at Roundout, N.Y. Originally constructed for the Cornell Towboat Company, the Mohawk plied in the Hudson and in the New York harbor until purchased by the Government on April 19, 1898, and attached to the Flying Squadron. After being detached from that squadron the Mohawk was assigned to duty at the Navy yard, Norfolk, where it has been in service since. The Mohawk's hull is of steel and the vessel is of 420 tons displacement and of 400 indicated horsepower.

The President has nominated the following principals and alternates for examination to fill the two vacancies for midshipmen at large which will occur in 1905: Principals—Webster Allyn Capron, son of Capt. Allyn Capron, U.S.A., who died as the result of an attack of fever contracted while on duty in Cuba; brother of Capt. Allyn K. Capron of the Rough Riders, who was killed in action during the Spanish War. Ridgely Hunt, jr., son of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired. Alternates—Alger Herman Dresel, son of the late Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, U.S.N.; E. Beverley Faunt Le Roy, son of the late Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C.; Robert R. Meigs, son of Mr. John F. Meigs, who resigned from the Navy in 1894; John J. Blandin, son of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N.; John R. Reilly, son of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, U.S.A.; Gerald E. Cronin, son of Gunner Cornelius Cronin, U.S.N., retired, who is a veteran of the Civil War and who won the congressional medal of honor at the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. The examination of the alternates will be competitive, and the alternates obtaining the highest aver-

age will be appointed to the vacancies, if any, caused by the failure of principals.

The officers of the Revenue Cutter Service are expressing some interest in the prospects of the Wiley case in the Court of Claims since the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the Navy case claiming ten per cent. increase of pay for sea service. The text of that decision as published shows that the Personnel Act of 1899 contains two provisions, first reducing naval officers' pay fifteen per cent. when on shore, and second restoring it when on shore duty beyond seas. The decision in the Thomas case was to a large extent based on these provisions of the act of March 3, 1899. Fortunately, the act of April 12, 1902, contains nothing but the simple grant of Army pay. The rights of the Revenue Cutter Service officers are to be tested in the case filed in the Court of Claims for Lieut. Walter A. Wiley. The attorneys, George A. and Wm. B. King, say that the case is briefed and as soon as answering briefs are filed by the attorney for the United States, the case will be tried. A decision is expected during the present term of court.

Following out the plans proposed by the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, a wireless telegraph station has been established on the Farallones, those lonely rocks beyond the Golden Gate, bay of San Francisco. This plant will supersede that already established by the Weather Bureau, and has a capacity, or range, of two hundred miles in place of the fifty miles of the Weather Bureau's system. The installation of this plant is a step in the direction of giving time signals to vessels at sea. In this connection it is interesting to note that the suggestion we made some time since that the wireless system of telegraphy we used in sending noon signals to ships at sea in place of the existing methods of "taking sights" for navigating purposes, has been adopted by the Navy Department, and the idea is being worked out in the Bureau of Navigation at the present time. Should it prove feasible, navigation will be a matter of time signals from the nearest observatory from whence wireless messages could be sent at noon of each day with absolute accuracy.

Inadequate housing facilities for the troops at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to which we have before referred, received special comment in the specifications prepared under the direction of Col. G. G. Greenough, Art. Corps, U.S.A., for the improvement of the post, which it is estimated will cost some \$3,000,000. The present buildings are flimsy and worn out structures, and inadequate for the needs of the officers and men on duty. The specifications introduced in Congress, by Representative Bassett, provide for the purchase of about forty-five acres of land between the fort and Dyker Beach Park. Colonel Greenough's plans contemplate the erection of a modern five-story brick barracks with comfortable, well-ventilated rooms, closets, and dormitories. The officers, too, are to have new quarters and better accommodations. The parade ground is to be enlarged and the fortifications are to be hid from the casual gaze of the ordinary observer to which they are now exposed.

Judgment has been rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Col. Stephen C. Mills of the Army for \$188.87, sustaining the claim that the ten per cent. increase under the acts of 1900 and 1901 should be computed on the longevity pay as we have already stated. When the Supreme Court decided in the test case for the officers of the Navy that this increase should not be allowed for sea service, no decision was rendered on the point of interest to officers in the Army. Anticipating the possibility of this turn in the Thomas case, the attorneys prepared and had ready for trial the Mills case, which was immediately submitted to the Court of Claims and an early decision urged. Mr. Wm. B. King, one of the attorneys for the officers, states that the Attorney General will at once order an appeal to the Supreme Court where it may be advanced.

Secretary Morton has written a letter to the Marconi wireless telegraph company declining to reopen the case of the removal of their apparatus from the Nantucket light ship and the placing of that station under the control of the Navy Department. The president of the Marconi company recently addressed a letter to the Department in which he said that many organizations, companies and firms were opposed to the removal of the Marconi service and letters to this effect could be produced. The Secretary, in his reply, points to the fact that the President approved the findings of the Wireless Telegraph Board and in the light of their recommendations approved of the change on the light ship.

The appointment by President Roosevelt of the International Banking Corporation as fiscal agent of the United States in Panama seems to have met with universal approval. This institution was already the Government's designated depository for Philippine funds, as well as collector of the Chinese Indemnity, and now that the great bank is established in Panama, officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will find it a great convenience to be able to transact their business with one and the same bank, whether stationed at home or abroad, and through it remain in constant touch with their wives and families wherever they may be.

Owing to considerable unrest manifested among the natives living on the Yang-Tse, the various nations interested in trade and commerce on that huge waterway have agreed to constantly maintain a small force of river gunboats for purposes of protection and observation. The United States keeps two and often three small craft on steady patrol, and the Elcano and Villalobos are, according to late advices, at Wuhu and Hankow respectively. Under the circumstances of the war going on between Japan and Russia the United States does not deem it expedient to have our squadron in the Far East visit the northern ports of China and Japan.

An officer of the First Brigade, M.V.M., says: "I believe I confine myself strictly to facts when I say that your journal is a necessity to every militia officer who wishes to be thoroughly informed on the important even's incident to military service. I feel assured myself that

it as as essential to the militia as to the officers and men of the regular establishment, and I have viewed, with much personal satisfaction, the added space you have devoted to militia organizations and interests in the last few years."

In every way more satisfactory because it is more complete, more convenient, and more durable, is the new form of description list for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps signed by Major John F. McGill. Instead of being in the form of a loose sheet of paper the form is a neatly bound book containing pages for re-enlistments and for the various records required of an enlisted man. What has proved to be a popular and effective advertisement for the Marine Corps and one which not only the Marine Corps recruiting parties, but the naval recruiting parties are using widely, is a picture painted on the bill boards showing a marine in uniform and in the background the battleship Kearsarge. The old way of pasting paper posters on bill boards is far less satisfactory, as the first storm washes away the advertisement.

Members of the House Naval Committee had their eyes opened last week by Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, when, in the explanation of his estimates, he came to the provision for the transportation of coal to Manila and other depots beyond the seas. It offered an opportunity for the admiral to tell them just how much more the Navy had to spend for this item because of the law which provides that coal shall be carried in American bottoms.

Charges of duplication of his pay accounts have been preferred against Capt. E. A. Lewis, 18th Inf., and the War Department is informed that that officer is to be brought to trial by court-martial in the Philippines. The charges against Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., have been prepared by the War Department. Captain Martin is to be tried in this country, having been ordered home from Manila for that purpose. There are eighteen specifications against him, the principal charge being duplication of his pay accounts.

The first class to graduate from the School of Application at Annapolis has just been ordered from that point to the various squadrons and to the several shore stations. The class numbers eleven members, and will be succeeded, in January, by a class of officers now under instruction at the School. The marine officers above mentioned will leave Annapolis Dec. 28, but there will not be any formal graduation exercises in honor of the occasion. Lieut. W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., will go to the Maine.

The War Department has received the report of the Board of Ordnance officers appointed to pass upon the examination papers of the captains in the line of the Army who recently took the competitive examination for detail to fill the one vacancy existing in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department. The board selected Capt. J. C. Nichols, Artillery Corps, for the detail and he has consequently been detailed for four years as captain in this department. There was only this one vacancy in this grade.

That Secretary Taft finds the affairs of the War Department sufficient to engage his individual attention is shown by the following note which he recently addressed to the editor of an Ohio newspaper which had named him for President in 1908: "I thank you for sending me the clipping which you did, but I beg to assure you that there is no bee buzzing in my bonnet." This is rather early in the season for Presidential bees and let us wait for 1908 to see where they will live.

At the Navy Department orders were issued this week directing that the cruisers San Francisco, New Orleans and Atlanta and the gunboat Marietta be put out of commission. The New Orleans goes out of commission at Mare Island, the Atlanta at Norfolk and the Marietta at League Island. The San Francisco also goes out of commission at Norfolk. This will give the Department additional officers who will be available for assignment for the new ships soon to be commissioned.

The U.S. supply ship Culgoa, which has left for the South to await the mobilization of the North Atlantic fleet, had on board an immense quantity of provisions, which included the following: Turkey, 5,000 pounds; fresh beef, 150,000 pounds; potatoes, 150,000 pounds; mutton, 10,000 pounds; onions, 10,000 pounds. A general cargo for the fleet is also on board, limited only to the remaining capacity of the Culgoa.

Capt. John J. Pershing, of the General Staff, has been assigned to duty as military attaché at Tokio, Japan, to relieve Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, whose tour of duty has expired and who has been ordered to this country. Captain Pershing is now on duty at the Army War College and expects to leave for his new post early in February.

Through the activity of Mr. Stewart, the Librarian of the Navy Department, the Department has come into possession of a valuable portrait of George Bancroft, the "Father of the Naval Academy." The picture is framed in mahogany, the frame being made from portions of the bannisters that were in the old Naval Academy building at Annapolis.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced the award of contracts for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. The New York Shipbuilding Company gets the battleship for \$3,847,000, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company the cruisers for \$3,575,000 each.

We give under our Army head in this week's issue the names of the retired officers of the Army, advanced one grade on account of service in the Civil War. These promotions were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 18.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD'S REPORT.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, states, in his annual report, that troops of the Department have been in the field a great portion of the last year, performing most difficult service in a highly satisfactory manner, their work consisting of suppressing disorder, destroying the traffic in slaves, making surveys, and building roads. The relations between the military and civil authorities were satisfactory. Sixty-eight expeditions and reconnaissances were undertaken in the course of the year, the purpose of which was to bring to an end conditions of utter lawlessness, which had existed for a long time. Force was only resorted to after peaceful means had failed, and in almost every instance actual fighting was initiated by the Moros.

Ten posts and stations in the Department were abandoned during the year and four new ones were established. The policy, in reference to stationing troops, is to concentrate them in the three great Moro centers—Jolo Island, Rio Grande Valley, and Lake Lanao region—and to cover Basilan and the Zamboanga peninsula from Zamboanga. The government buildings of the small stations, turned over upon evacuation by troops to the Constabulary, are to be maintained by the latter in a fair state of repair, and are subject to reoccupation by military authorities in case of necessity.

As compared with the records for the previous year the trials by general courts-martial decreased for enlisted men and increased for officers. The number of such trials was 132, four of which were for officers. There were 2,029 trials by summary court, twenty by garrison court, and two by regimental court. In spite of the increased service required during the year, the health of the troops in the Department was better than in the year preceding. There was a great decrease in the number of cases of dysentery, diarrhea, and typhoid fever, the improvement being attributed to the use of distilled water in garrison and boiled water in the field. In view of the fact that, in addition to his military ability, General Wood possesses high attainments as a physician and surgeon, his views as to health and climatic conditions in Mindanao are particularly interesting. He says: "The climate must be regarded as a healthy climate despite of all that has been written to the contrary. There are very few places where a command can go into the field in the rainy season and be wet practically all the time and, provided always that precautions about drinking water have been observed, return to the garrison with a sick report which is insignificant. Such has been the experience in this Department, and troops have been constantly on the go in all seasons and in all weathers, and the number of sick has never been such as to in any way embarrass the movements of troops. If the soldier will avoid the excessive use of alcohol and drink only boiled or distilled water, he can eat the fruits of the country, and expose himself to sun and rain with practical immunity. There is no reason to believe that men are debilitated by service in this Department, or that they require a change after two years of service. Service may be monotonous and the desire for transfer home correspondingly great, but there is nothing in the effects of climatic conditions to necessitate it. This statement is borne out by the records of this Department for the past year, and by the condition of civilians who have been here continuously for four years, and report themselves in excellent health, a statement borne out by their appearance."

General Wood states that the Moros, throughout the Department, are generally peaceful although the establishment of civil government caused some serious resistance to the laws prohibiting slavery, slave dealing, and slave catching. In some sections active hostility was aroused by the presence of the troops, especially in the Lake Lanao region, where almost constant murderous attacks on workmen and soldiers were the rule until the effects of the recent expeditions to the Taraca side of the Lake, combined with expeditions to other sections of the Lanao region, were felt by the Moros. Recently there have been very few acts of open hostility in this region. A temporary camp is maintained on Taraca River. The power of the Moros of that section has been completely broken.

In Jolo the situation is reassuring, and the prompt crushing of Hassan's uprising has made a deep impression on the people, and the abrogation of the Bates agreement has done much to bring to an end the unfortunate conditions which existed under it. "In the upper Cottabato Valley," says General Wood, "Datto Ali is out with a small following. Ali has always been a bad character, a gambler, a slave dealer, and has declared that he will not obey the law, especially the slave law. He and his brother, Djimbangan, were the principal leaders in the sack of Cottabato in 1899. As long as he was not interfered with in his slave trade and oppressing others, he was apparently friendly, but as soon as steps were taken to bring to an end the revolting conditions existing in his section, he broke out in armed defiance of authority, collected about 3,000 followers, and constructed at Serenaya a large fort, etc. In March these forces were defeated and the works destroyed, and Ali, with a few followers, went into the up-river country, where he is at this time. Eighty-five pieces of ordnance were taken from the Serenaya fort, twenty-one of them large cannon from five and one-half-three-inch calibre. In May he ambushed 'F' Company, 17th Inf., with disastrous results to the company and considerable loss to himself. Ali's party is the only outfit of Moros now openly hostile, and it is being vigorously followed by troops and Scouts. The country he is operating in is of the most difficult description, consisting of lakes, rivers, and immense swamps, covered with tropical vegetation. There is little solid ground, trails are muddy and difficult and bordered by grass from ten to fifteen feet high—everything combines against the pursuit. It is not believed that there will be in future any very serious resistance to authority on the part of Moros, but there will be constant work of a police character, which will require the use of troops and constabulary."

General Wood remarks that a general service corps would be of the greatest value to the Army and would do much to promote economy and efficiency. He recommends that regiments coming to the Philippines bring not less than ninety men to the company, as that number, after deducting losses from discharge and other causes, will give companies of sufficient size to obtain the best results. Companies of the present strength are altogether too small and it is difficult to turn out more than forty-five men per company for field service, and at small stations but few men are available for instruction and duty under arms. It has been found in the Department that instruction under field equipment for one hour per day, three days per week, and two marches per week of six to ten miles, also under equipment, has resulted in the greatest improvement in the marching

capacity of the troops, and it has been noted that they carry their equipment and do not get rid of it on the march, as is only too common with troops which have not been properly trained for field service.

One of the most interesting features of General Wood's report is a careful study of the Philippine Scouts. Six companies of the Scouts were in the Department during the year, performing considerable field service and showing themselves to be well-disciplined and cheerful soldiers. "It is, however, a question," says General Wood, "whether we have not diminished their capacity for the work for which they are supposed to be maintained by the amount of equipment which we have given them and the ration we have furnished them. The men composing these organizations, prior to enlistment, wore very light clothing, seldom or never shoes, and lived principally on a diet of fish and rice. Scouts and United States troops have served together on several occasions, involving extremely hard marching and service under difficult conditions, and the comparison was unfavorable to the Scouts in every instance, in that the white soldiers readily outmarched them. Natives of the same class, as the Scout soldier, employed as cargadores, carrying weight considerably in excess of that carried by the Scouts, traveled very much better, notwithstanding the fact that they were without shoes and lived on a ration composed almost entirely of rice."

"If the Scouts are to be maintained on exactly the same footing as regular troops and detailed for service under the same conditions," says General Wood, "it may be well to dress, equip, and feed them as we do the men of our permanent regular establishment; but if the purpose is to maintain them for service in these islands and require of them a high degree of mobility, and expect them to carry little impedimenta, the result of our policy thus far has been a failure. We have produced a native soldier costing us two or three times as much as the native soldier of these islands cost the Spanish government, and it is certain that as he now stands represented in this Department by companies of average excellence, we have not to any extent increased his marching ability or his usefulness for the purpose for which it is understood he is maintained. The principal causes of the Scouts' inability to march seem to be sore feet, due to wearing shoes entirely unsuited to his type of foot, incumbrance with a bulky ration, and unnecessary clothing and equipment. Much greater attention should be given to seeing that he is properly shod, with a light rather soft shoe; in brief, a shoe made to fit an unspoiled natural foot, very wide at the widest part of the foot, the toe. The Scout, when hard pushed, will, if left to himself, carry his shoes most of the time and only wear them in exceptionally rough or thorny country."

"The Scout, when we first get hold of him, has, as a rule, excellent feet, capable of days of the hardest kind of work. Unfortunately his feet are only too frequently spoiled by the issue of ill-fitting shoes, which pinch and ruin them, rendering him a clumsy and poor marcher, and cripple his feet for marching without them. This condition of affairs is chargeable largely to the officers, who give far too little attention to this most important detail, a condition not limited by any means to the Scouts, but frequently encountered in the regular establishment. The Scout's ability to do excellent marching bare-foot should be improved to the utmost and his feet kept in condition for so doing. The shoe issued should be built for his foot and used only on exceptional occasions, such as unusually rough or thorny country, occasions of ceremony, under arms in towns, etc."

"The leggings should be much shorter—only sufficient to catch the bottom of the trousers securely, and the blanket furnished him should not be over two-thirds the weight of the present blanket. The haversack, the greatest encumbrance to the soldier, should not be furnished him, but a small, light canvas pouch like that used by the Constabulary. We have swathed and toggled our tropical native soldier, whose natural clothes weighed only a few ounces and hung loosely on him, with all the clothing requirements of those of the temperate zone. The native is, of course, proud to put these things on, but they only serve to increase his cost and limit his usefulness in this country. As rice, chickens, eggs, or other native food can be procured in most parts of the islands, it would be well, under certain conditions, to allow Scouts twelve cents gold per day to subsist themselves, thereby saving cost of transportation and avoiding carrying of rations on the person; in other words, render Scouts much more mobile."

General Wood recommends that each company serving in the Department be furnished with four twelve gauge Winchester repeating shotguns, with a reasonable supply of buckshot cartridges, with metallic shells. He states that a repeating shotgun, loaded with buckshot, is most valuable for outpost duty, and for advance guard in high cogon grass, and in a brushy country, such as is found in the islands. Soldiers are constantly rushed, with little or no warning, and the enemy is on them at a very short range, and what is needed is something to stop them instantly. It is also recommended that a short, rather heavy-bladed machete or bolo, with a light metal hilt, be issued to troops serving in the Department, and that at least twenty weapons of this description be issued to each company for the purpose of opening up trails, cutting material for bridging streams, building temporary shelters, etc. They are much needed and would be of very material assistance to troops in the field. The weapon should have a deep, rather than a thin blade, with the weight well out towards the point, and the hand protected against thorns by a light metallic hilt guard of the basket type.

It is General Wood's belief that the .45 calibre revolver is a much better weapon, for all purposes demanding the use of a revolver, than the .38 calibre now issued or other small calibre. The .45 calibre revolver stops a man in his tracks, usually knocking him down. Instances have repeatedly been reported during the past year where natives have been shot through and through several times with a .38 calibre revolver, and have come on, cutting up the unfortunate individual armed with it. It is thought that the .45 calibre revolver is the one which should be issued to troops throughout the Army. This revolver should be double-acting.

THE CADET AND THE TELEPHONE.

The following story which is going the rounds of the newspapers may not be absolutely true, but it is a good story anyhow:

A cadet at the United States Military Academy recently tapped a telephone wire running past his window and for some weeks carried on daily conversations with his sweetheart in a far-away city. Of course, he had to have a secret arrangement with the "central" operator there, and the money for long-distance calls was supplied from home, contrary to the rules of the academy.

But for the thoughtfulness of the cadet's sweetheart the little game might be in progress to-day. But, alas!

the girl went to West Point on a visit to the family of an Army officer stationed there. The cadet could not resist the temptation of calling her up, and the officer's wife grew curious.

"Who is that who telephones to you every day?" she inquired of the guest.

At first the young woman dodged, but at last she let the cat out of the bag, and the officer's wife, realizing the importance of military regulations, thought it her duty to tell her husband. Not being a harsh, stern officer, he merely sent word to the cadet:

"You get rid of that 'phone. I won't report you, as I obtained my information rather unofficially, and you can consider the incident forgotten if you dismantle your apparatus."

PROMOTION FOR RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate on Dec. 16 confirmed the long list of nominations of officers on the retired list of the Army, advanced one grade in rank under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904. Their names appear under our Army head. These officers were confirmed as from the date of the passage of the act or, if they retired subsequently, from the date of their retirement. Notwithstanding this fact the Comptroller of the Treasury, as was predicted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would be the case, has refused to allow these officers the pay of the higher grade to which they were advanced under this act from the date of the passage of the act, but has asked that the question of when the officers should begin to draw the pay of the higher grade be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion.

In compliance with this request, Paymaster General Dodge, of the Army, who took the matter up with the Comptroller immediately after the action of the Senate in confirming these officers, wrote the following self-explanatory letter to the Secretary of War, which the Secretary has forwarded to the Attorney General with a request for an immediate opinion. It is feared, however, that in view of a former opinion of the Attorney General in regard to this question, rendered last summer, he will now decide that the officers are only entitled to the pay of the higher grades to which they have been promoted from the date of the confirmation of their nominations by the Senate. In such event the only recourse for these officers to obtain the back pay to which the officials of the War Department think they are entitled, will be the civil courts. The letter of General Dodge to the Secretary of War is as follows:

"Dec. 17, 1904. The Secretary of War. Sir: I have the honor to request that the opinion of the Attorney General be obtained as to pay status of those retired officers who, under the act of April 23, 1904, were designated by the President and were nominated for promotion; and who were, on Dec. 16, 1904, confirmed by the Senate, 'to date from April 23, 1904'; the question being, from which of the following dates are they entitled to pay of the higher grade to which they have been nominated and confirmed? viz: 1. Date of the act, April 23, 1904, authorizing such promotion. 2. Date on which they accepted their appointments after they were notified by the War Department that they had been designated for promotion. 3. Date of confirmation by the Senate. 4. Date on which they shall accept their appointments after confirmation by the Senate. As these officers will desire to include in their December pay accounts the pay of the new grade, an early decision is requested. This matter is submitted with the verbal concurrence of the Comptroller of the Treasury."

A strenuous effort will be made during this session of Congress to obtain legislation granting advancement of one grade to the officers of the Army now on the retired list below the grade of brigadier general, who were retired on their own application after thirty years' service and who had Civil War service prior to April 9, 1865, and to the officers retired with higher grade for disability preventing promotion, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, who had Civil War service prior to April 9, 1865. It will be recalled that these two classes of officers were barred from advancement by the act of April 23, 1904, which granted advancement of one grade on the retired list to other Civil War veterans. It is hoped that a provision will be incorporated in the Army Appropriation act of this year granting similar advancement to these officers. The names of those who were retired on their own application after thirty years' service follows: Colonels: John M. Bacon, Merritt Barber, Edgar W. Bass, George M. Brayton, John J. Clague, Philip H. Ellis, Lawrence Pike Graham, George G. Hunt, William H. Jordan, James Oakes, Edward P. Pearson, James W. Powell, George B. Sanford, Francis L. Town and David D. Van Valzah.

Lieutenant colonels: Eugene B. Beaumont, John S. Billings, Andrew W. Evans, William H. Gardner, John W. Hannay, Wilson T. Hartz, George E. Head, Charles Hobart, Henry H. Humphreys, Egbert B. Savage, and Edward C. Woodruff.

Majors: William Arthur, Eric Bergland, Cullen Bryant, Joseph K. Corson, William H. H. Crowell, John W. Dillenback, Frederick H. E. Ebstein, John Egan, Clarence Ewen, Frank C. Grugan, Moses Harris, Allan H. Jackson, Joseph M. Kelley, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, William B. Kennedy, Daniel Madden, Robert H. Montgomery, Myles Moylan, John H. H. Peshine, Benjamin H. Rogers, Oskaloosa M. Smith, William A. Thompson, Charles B. Throckmorton, Charles A. Vernou, Edward R. Warner and Thomas Wilhelm.

Captain: John Q. Adams, Luther S. Ames, William C. Bartlett, William B. Beck, Henry Catley, William Davis, Jr., Horace Neide, Stephen O'Connor, Paul Roemer and Charles T. Witherill.

First lieutenant: Charles Sellmer.

Those included in the list of officers of the Army who were retired with higher grade for disability preventing promotion, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, follow:

Majors: Henry F. Brewerton, John R. Brincklé, James M. Burns, Lafayette E. Campbell, George W. Crabb, Ferdinand E. DeCourcy, William H. Kell, Henry M. Kendall, Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Gaines Lawson, Edward G. Mathey, James N. Morgan, Henry P. Ritzius, Robert M. Rogers, Edmund K. Russell, Washington I. Sanborn, Thomas Sharp and William M. Waterbury.

Captains: Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, John H. Gifford, Edward I. Grumley, Christopher W. Harrold, Edward Lynch, Lewis Merriam, John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler and William M. Williams.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, acknowledged the highest authority in Europe on scientific athletics as adapted to universities and colleges, publishes a book entitled "La Gymnastique Utilitaire," which he dedicates to President Roosevelt, in which he explains the physiological mechanism of the muscles and the brain, enabling a youth by a brief course of instruction and training to master at once all popular sports, such as fencing, boxing, wrestling, riding, rowing, tennis, motor cycling, and swimming. Baron de Coubertin is starting something entirely new.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

"With Kuroki in Manchuria" is the story of the war experience of Frederick Palmer, one of the most energetic and intelligent of the guild of newspaper correspondents. It is fully illustrated from photographs and is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Three maps are given in this volume showing the scene of the action on the Yalu, the six days' action around Liao-Yang and the routes of march and principal actions of the four Japanese armies. There is very little of military value in the volume beyond these maps, but it contains much in the way of interesting descriptions of the experiences of the author as a follower of the Japanese advance from Korea into Manchuria. Mr. Palmer sums up the characteristics of the Japanese soldiers as nearly as it can be done so briefly, in the one word "precision." The Japanese army seems to know in advance what it has to do and just how it is going to do it. "The years of preparation for a set task made in Tokio (which might mean little in practice) became in application and execution as pattern-like as theory itself."

"The Japanese have learned how to keep their secrets even from the argus-eyed correspondents as this author, one of the ablest of them, testifies. Their presence, as Mr. Palmer well says, 'can never be used again to excuse military incompetency.' He gives us interesting illustrations of the skill with which the Japanese screen the movements by artificial, as well as by natural, obstructions, such as fences of corn-stalks and young trees cut near their roots and set in the ground."

The Russians, under circumstances described by Mr. Palmer, would advance on a straight line, when they might have gone on under cover, "but that would have lacked aplomb which is important in old-fashioned war."

When the Japanese were gathering at Wiju for an advance across the Yalu no telegrams or letters were allowed to leave Korea. "It was a new situation in journalism," it is added. "So well did the Japanese fool their enemy that they struck the Russian when he was unprepared and never sent a man against him when he was prepared."

As illustrating other contrasts between the two combatants, we are told that the wounded Japanese is the most stoical. "He submits grimly to an operation without anaesthetics and he marvels a little when a Russian sufferer groans." The priest with his icons is an essential part of the Russian military establishment; the Japanese army has no chaplains. Such priests as are with the army have no official position. Every Japanese soldier is in a sense his own priest and God is with him country and country is God in the person of the Emperor.

The Japanese is a small man, compared with the Russian, but the average height of the Second Division, composed of men from the north, is not far below that of a French or an Italian regiment and their carrying capacity is probably superior, while they carry only forty pounds against sixty for the soldiers of other countries. "The Japanese soldier is never weedy. He is built on the square; he is a buttress instead of a pole." He not only carries his forty pounds to the end of the march, but the end of the march finds him in line. Out of the whole division I did not see a hundred stragglers on any day." "To the limit the Japanese knows his enemy; to the limit he can depend upon any force of Japanese, however small, not to lose its nerve; and his troops have the nerve and the mobility to make his dispositions effective." "If you want a Horatius at the Bridge take the nearest first sergeant. The contest in Manchuria is that of a game cock and a big brahma. The possible error of the Japanese is that he may think that other Occidental armies are like the Russian."

On Nov. 25, 1904, Captain Stockton, U.S. Naval Attaché, London, wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, saying: "David Henderson, a painter on board the U.S.S. Cleveland, a straggler from that ship, appeared in the streets of London, in his uniform, as a mendicant, for sometime, reflecting much discredit on the Service of his country. He finally came to the Embassy and expressed his willingness and desire to return to his ship. Not having any funds for this purpose I referred the matter to the American Society in London, expressing my readiness, in case of necessity and of his failing to return to his ship, to share the expenses incurred in sending him back. Henderson did not return to his ship, though his ticket to Villefranche, where the ship then was, was given him, and the accompanying letter from his commanding officer states that his accounts have been closed and turned into the department. I write to ask if the expenses incurred by the American Society in London can be defrayed from the amount of money due on the books to Henderson and turned into the department. The enclosed letters will more fully explain the circumstances." It appeared that on Oct. 4, 1904, Henderson had been declared a deserter and that on that date there was due him, \$80. The Comptroller, to whom the case was referred, decides that "this sum, by reason of his desertion, was at once forfeited to the United States, and passed to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund. It necessarily follows, therefore, that no part of the money due to said Henderson at the time of his desertion is now available for the purpose of repaying the advance made by the American Society to him."

General Linievitch, who has assumed command of the 1st Manchurian army, is an infantry soldier, and is reputed to be an officer of great capacity and experience. He was born in 1838, and is, therefore, 65 years of age. He has seen a good deal of fighting in the Caucasus, and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, and took part in the expedition to China in 1900, during which, at the head of an international force of 15,000 men, he marched to Peking. Gen. Baron Kaulbars, who has been appointed to the command of the 3d Manchurian army, is a somewhat younger man, having been born in 1844. He is a cavalry officer, with a reputation as a strategist and administrator. He took part in the campaigns of 1863, 1871-73, 1877-78 and 1900-01. His army is now in course of formation, and is being constituted in Southern Russia, where he has had his headquarters at Odessa. According to the particulars given concerning the troops of the sixteen Russian Army corps recently mobilized for service in the Far East, it appears that on Nov. 9, at Novitch, the Emperor reviewed the 1st and 2d Rifle Brigades, each with a group of artillery and an ammunition column attached. On the next day, at Suvalik, the 5th Rifle Brigade, with its artillery group, the 45th Artillery Brigade, and the 16th Battalion of Sappers were reviewed; and on Nov. 11, at Dvinsk, the 25th Division of Infantry, the

25th Artillery Brigade, with its ammunition column, and the 13th Siege Company of the artillery of Eastern Siberia. Again, on Nov. 11, at Vitebsk, the Emperor inspected the staff of the 16th Army Corps, the 41st Infantry Division, and the administrative train of the same corps. The corps is under command of Lieutenant General Topornine.

Writing from headquarters of General Oku, fourteen miles from Mukden, Oct. 23, a correspondent of the New York Evening Post reports an officer of the Japanese Army as saying: "Each officer of the army is provided with a book of technical instructions as to what to do in certain circumstances, giving explanation of Japanese strategy, directions as to Japanese fighting, medical attendance, etc. Each soldier has in a book he carries with him a synopsis, an outline, of these instructions. It is enough that our men act according to these books. This time the battlefield, differing from that at Liao-yang, was clear of kaoliang, was an open field usually. This made it easier for us to practice the rules in our military books. Besides, on these open fields we could change our fighting forces from one place to another, sending a battalion here or a regiment there as the vicissitudes of the battle made it desirable. Our soldiers do not receive heavy wounds. In our meetings with the enemy the proportion of killed to wounded has been small, about one to seven. Our newly arrived soldiers fare worst, because they do not know like the experienced men how to fight to best advantage. We think the courage, cool-headedness, and discipline of our soldiers accounts greatly for the small proportion of wounds to deaths. Of course we have opinions concerning arms and organization, as explaining the lesser harm we suffer compared with that of the enemy, but we are now engaging, and you will excuse us from making these public till the end of the war."

The proposed use of wireless telegraphy by Civil Engineer Peary, U.S.N., during his proposed voyage in search of the North Pole, introduces a new element into Arctic discovery and one which promises to greatly reduce its hazards and increase its possibilities. Stations will be erected at proper distances which will keep his vessel in touch with the nearest cable station on the Labrador coast, and from there with New York. It is planned to force the vessel now being built for Mr. Peary—a powerful ice crusher, with auxiliary sail power—through the ice this summer as far north as the northern coast of Grant Land. Leaving at Cape Sabine a great store of provisions and the greater part of the Esquimaux, the rest of the expedition will go into winter quarters in Grant Land, only 450 miles from the Pole. Mr. Peary, in a speech at a farewell dinner given in his honor, explained that it is neither the cold nor the distance that would prove a serious obstacle, but the long Arctic night which affects the spirits and the minds of the men, and in some cases so works on them as to make them insane, and almost invariably makes everybody irritable and surly.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has dismissed the appeal of Farmer Morrison, lieutenant, J.G., U.S.N., from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in settlement No. 10102, dated Aug. 23, 1904. Lieutenant Morrison's claim was for the difference between the pay of an ensign, which he had received, and that of a lieutenant commander, with ten per centum additional for service in the waters of the Philippine Islands, from June 18, 1901, to Feb. 5, 1902, during which period he was exercising, under orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade and was entitled, under the act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat., 365), to the pay of the grade appropriate to the higher command so exercised, as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Guardoqui. The Assistant Comptroller holds that under the Executive Order of June 7, 1901, empowering the President to classify the vessels of the Navy and formulate rules governing the command of the same, a lieutenant may be assigned to command a ship of the fourth rate, to which the Guardoqui belongs and that the Auditor's allowance of the pay of a lieutenant to Lieutenant Morrison was therefore correct.

The New York Tribune says: "Several months ago the Board of Ordnance and Fortification made an allotment of \$41,000 to build and test one six-inch Brown segmental wire tube gun, fifty calibers long, one mount, and 250 rounds of ammunition. Six rounds of the 250-round test have already been fired, with the following results:

Date.	Round.	Smokeless powder.	Velocity.	Pressure.
		Charge.	feet per	lbs. per
		lbs. oz.	second.	sq. inch.
Dec. 5....	1	32 4	1,913	12,274
Dec. 5....	2	48 10	2,484	20,868
Dec. 7....	3	58 0	2,879	28,500
Dec. 7....	4	64 8	3,123	36,875
Dec. 7....	5	64 0	3,178	33,450
Dec. 7....	6	64 0	3,174	37,060

"The test will be continued at Sandy Hook until 250 rounds have been fired. It is expected that a velocity of 3,500 feet a second will be attained with a pressure of from 43,000 to 45,000 pounds to the square inch. This gun will safely withstand the pressure of 45,000 pounds to the square inch, it is said, and consequently the velocity of 3,500 feet a second is assured. This would establish a new world's record for heavy ordnance."

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Columbia, in disapproving the proceedings, finding and acquittal in the case of Pvt. Jacob C. Prevaux, Co. D, 3d Inf., tried by a G.C.M., for suffering a prisoner to escape through neglect, says: "The failure of the judge advocate to prepare in advance the elemental evidence necessary to establish the *corpus delicti* in this case, and the obvious omission of the court to cause the evidence necessary to a full investigation to be placed before it, is deemed to have resulted in a lamentable miscarriage of justice."

Recent tests with motor ambulances in England have proved so satisfactory that arrangements have been made for further experiments on a larger scale. In the recent trial a single vehicle was used, armor-plated on all sides to render it proof against small-arm bullets, and

with metal shields for the driver. The ambulance was provided with two bearers, and the trial was conducted on the principle that in case of an action the vehicle should go right up to the firing line where the roadways permitted. The successful handling of this vehicle suggested to line officers present that similar cars could be used for offensive purposes and fitted with machine guns. An Army service corps motor wagon was also shown at the same time which, weighing together with its load, twenty-three tons, easily made six miles an hour for a long distance.

The London Times of Dec. 15 prints a special article in which complaint is made that there has been unpardonable delay in rearming the artillery; that with the exception of eighteen batteries of quick-fire guns hurriedly bought in Germany at the time of the Boer war the British army has no guns that would seriously count. In a modern war Great Britain's artillery would be hopelessly outclassed alike in range, accuracy and rapidity of fire, and would be knocked to pieces before it could inflict any serious damage upon the enemy. Nine months have been wasted by red tape and the reluctance to grant the money since the War Secretary's committee last March decided on models for new guns, and it will certainly be two years before the army is properly provided.

Service members of the Metropolitan Club, Washington and those who have enjoyed its hospitality will learn with regret of the partial destruction of the club by fire during the night of Dec. 20-21. The club's library, estimated to be worth upward of \$15,000, and containing some volumes that could not be replaced, escaped practically uninjured, and the flames did not reach the wine cellar. Mr. Knight, the manager of the club, estimates the loss on the building at \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$45,000, and \$35,000 on the contents, with \$15,000 insurance. The police estimate of the losses is considerably lower than these figures.

A bibliography of naval literature is to be one of the new features of the Royal Navy List, published in London. At present there is nothing in collected form that the British naval officer can turn to for information regarding literature published for his use. Commencing with the January number, the Royal Navy List will publish a bibliography in two divisions: (1) Giving books in chronological order up to the founding of the Royal Navy List in 1878; (2) Dividing the books published since that date into three sections: (1) Official and Parliamentary, (2) technical, (3) annals and biographies, including fiction, periodical literature, etc.

Lists are published in Tokio of the casualties in the assault on the permanent fortifications from Aug. 19 to 24. The total is 14,400, including 550 officers, of whom 200 were killed. This assault failed as regards the main fortress, but resulted in the capture of the two Pan-lung-shan forts, thus furnishing commanding positions for siege guns, and materially hastening the end by enabling saps to be directed against the last line of forts. The number of Russians who died in battle and from dysentery from Oct. 26 to Nov. 12 is given as 2,000.

It is probable that the cruisers and battleships next designed will, if the recommendations of the General Board are carried out, have their gun positions considerably heightened. The Board has been studying the question of gun positions in the American Navy recently and comparing them with those of foreign navies. There is a noticeable tendency to heighten these positions in foreign ships and the Board is preparing a recommendation that the same change be made in the ships next designed.

A despatch dated Shanghai, Dec. 15, says: "The German steamer *Eva*, which has arrived here from Moji, Japan, is repairing deck damages sustained in a collision off Woosung (ten miles north of Shanghai), with the Austrian second-class cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*. Two boats of the warship were carried away, and one of her big guns displaced. She proceeded for Yokohama without repairing."

A despatch from Manila, Dec. 23, says: "The Pulajanes have ambushed and killed at Dolores, on the Island of Samar, a lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of the 38th Company of native scouts. Two thousand Pulajanes, it is reported, threaten the town of Dolores, and the situation is critical. Lieutenant Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent him."

The War Department has given notice to the Adjutant General of the State of New York that a board of survey is required in the case of lost property though survey by a single officer is authorized in the case of the condemnation of unsuitable or unserviceable stores.

Roughly speaking, every inhabitant of the United Kingdom contributes fifteen shillings annually towards the navy and army, whilst no British colony contributes more than four shillings, and some very much less.

To the list on page 438 of officers of the Army retired on their own application and asking promotion on the retired list, the names of Col. Albert P. Morrow and Major Clarence E. Dutton should be added.

We are informed by the E. I. Du Pont Company, of Wilmington, Del., that the supply of Lafin & Rand and Du Pont calendars for 1905 is exhausted.

G.O. 189, Dec. 15, appearing elsewhere, amends Paragraphs 334, 1316, 1474 and 1507 of the New Army Regu-

The Bureau of Navigation is informed, Dec. 23, of the death of Chief Btsn. Patrick Haley, at Philadelphia.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Capt. John W. S. Phillips, 27th Inf.

GENERAL HOWARD EXPLAINS.

In a recent letter to Horace B. Austin, of Hartford, Conn., acknowledging the receipt from him of General Sherman's letter written nearly forty years ago, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., says:

"I was not called from the East to be placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee. At the time of General MacPherson's death, the 22d of July, 1864, I was in command of the Fourth Army Corps, a body of men about 20,000 strong, and I had exercised this command through all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. There had been thirteen sizable battles in which my corps had borne its part with satisfaction to Generals Sherman and Thomas.

"When the vacancy occurred in the command of the Army of the Tennessee, then located on the left of our great battle line partly encircling Atlanta, General Sherman had several names before him who were with him in the same forces. One was Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding the Twentieth Corps, another Major Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, and myself, Major General Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps. General Hooker was the senior in rank, I was second in rank, and General Logan was the third. "General Sherman, after taking advice and after a delay of two or three days, sent a telegraphic recommendation to President Lincoln, that I, General Howard, be assigned to the command of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, which included the forces that I have referred to on his left and in the field, and also troops scattered in the different garrisons and subordinate commands from the Ohio to the Gulf. It was this command to which I was assigned and from which came General Sherman's right wing in all his subsequent operations from Atlanta to the sea and from Savannah through the Carolinas to Washington. The field force consisted of the two corps, the Fifteenth, four divisions; and the Seventeenth, three divisions. General Logan still commanded the Fifteenth Corps and Gen. F. P. Blair the Seventeenth Corps, during all our marches."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Hannay to 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., was one of those singularly pretty, yet unpretentious, ceremonies which are only to be witnessed at an Army post, in the tropics. They were married at high noon of Wednesday, Nov. 9, in the post hall of Camp Eldridge, Laguna Province. The hall, darkened for the occasion, was lighted by candles, and artistically decorated with flags, palms and flowers, an altar railing and aisle being outlined in garlands of green. The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, rector of St. Stephen's, Manila, the altar being appropriately garnished with candles and vases of flowers. Miss Hobart, the maid of honor, was sweetly gowned in white organdy and wore a large white lace hat. The bride was becomingly dressed in white silk mull, trimmed in Bruges lace, and looked both pretty and happy. Both she and her maid of honor carried bouquets of white roses and maiden hair fern. Mendelssohn's wedding march and that from Lohengrin were finely rendered by a quartette of highly gifted Army friends: Miss Allan, of Washington, D.C.; Capt. Guy Smith, of the 4th Infantry; Lieutenant Samuelson, 7th Inf.; violinists accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Morgan, wife of Captain Morgan, 12th Cav. During the rendering of the service Miss Allan softly intoned the well known air from the "Cavaliere Rusticana." The groom and his best man, Lieutenant Lusk, 12th Cav., wore white uniforms, as did all the other officers present. A reception followed at the lakeside bungalow of the bride's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, in Las Banos. The house was most prettily decorated by a combination of American and native talent, and was a bower of orchids, palms, leaves and flowers, brightened up by flags and hangings of native fabrics. After the usual collation, the bride and groom left by steamboat for Manila, en route to China and Japan, where they will enjoy their honeymoon.

Lieut. William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., and Miss Lucy Taylor Munford were married on Dec. 20 at Annapolis, Md., in St. Anne's Episcopal church. The bride is a daughter of the late Rev. William Munford and Mrs. Francis Ball Munford, formerly of Richmond, Va., but now of Annapolis. Lieutenant Upshur is a son of Doctor and Mrs. John N. Upshur, of Richmond, and received his appointment to the Marine Corps a little over a year ago. He graduated from the School of Application of the Naval Academy a few days ago. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Sue Allen Munford, as maid of honor. There were no other attendants to the bride. The bride's gown was of handsome white crepe de Chine over white taffeta, made with rows of shirring and lace, with a deep yoke of old lace. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and wore a veil caught up with orange blossoms. Lieut. Edward W. Banker, U.S.M.C., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. F. A. Barker, U.S.M.C., Midshipman E. Friedrich, U.S.N., and Lieuts. W. N. Hill, E. B. Cole, and W. A. McNeil, all of the Marine Corps. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. William Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia. The bride was given away by her brother, George W. Munford. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, of the Naval Academy band, played the wedding march. Lieutenant and Mrs. Upshur left Annapolis for Richmond, Va., where they will spend their honeymoon. Lieutenant Upshur has been assigned to duty on the battleship Maine.

The engagement has been announced in Richmond, Va., of Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, U.S.A., and Miss Clara L. Thompson of Andover, Mass. The wedding will take place in February. Lieutenant Blackford is a native of Virginia. The happy young people will sail March 1 for the Philippines.

Lieut. William Radford Coyle, U.S.M.C., and grandson of the late Admiral Radford, U.S.N., was married to Miss Jane Weston Dodson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Weston Dodson, at Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 21. Bishop Talbot of the Episcopal church officiated. The ushers were Capt. Smedley D. Butler, Capt. Logan Feland, and Lieut. R. B. Putnam, all of the U.S. Marine Corps. The bride was attended by Miss Amy Dupont and was given away by Truman M. Dodson, her uncle.

A most brilliant naval wedding took place in Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 17 at the Second Christian church of that city, when Ensign Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., was united in matrimony to Miss Sally Long of Kansas City. The church was profusely and beautifully decorated with roses. Miss Long's bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Root of Denver; Miss Ada Sorg, Middletown, Ohio; Miss L. Lenox, Colorado Springs; Miss Florence Koen, Wheeling,

W. Va., and Miss Mabel Curry of Pittsburg. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Loula Long, sister of the bride, and two matrons of honor. Ensign Arthur B. Keating acted as best man, and the ushers were Ensigns Fitzpatrick, Landenberger and Winston, Asst. Surgeon Hoyt and 1st Lieutenant James of the Army. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. T. Long, a lumber magnate of Kansas City. The bridal party arrived in Kansas City on Wednesday before the wedding and a series of dinners and box parties preceded the wedding. Ensign Hayne Ellis is stationed on the U.S.F. S. Texas, now at the navy yard, New York. After a brief honeymoon he will bring his bride East, having secured apartments in a fashionable quarter of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids wore beautiful gowns of yellow crepe silk and carried large bouquets of white roses. All the officers wore special full dress uniform. A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride. The presents were numerous and magnificent, chief among them being a large silver dish presented to the groom from the crew of the Texas. The bride was beautifully gowned in white crepe silk.

From Fort McPherson a correspondent writes: "The marriage of Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf., and Miss Pauline Buck occurred on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at the home of the bride's parents, Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Buck, at Fort McPherson. The bridal party consisted of Miss Buck, maid of honor, in pale blue crepe, and Miss Pert Jackson, bridesmaid, in white; Judge Hyatt, of Virginia, a brother of the groom, as best man, and Mr. Lewis, a college friend, as groomsman. The bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father and was met at the beautiful improvised altar by the groom, where the ceremony was performed by Chaplain James W. Hillman, 16th Inf. The arch behind the altar rail was gracefully draped with large flags and trailing bamboo, and from the center was suspended a marriage bell of white roses. On either side of the wedding party were two narrow tables holding many candles in quaint brass holders, forming the first part of the aisle, the rest being marked by rows of potted palms on each side of the white linen laid for the party to walk on. Agnes Gray and Beaumont Buck, Jr., acted as ribbon bearers. Miss Hillman, who is an accomplished pianist, rendered the Lohengrin wedding march in a most impressive manner, and during the ceremony played very softly Schumann's 'Traumerei.' The Episcopal marriage service was used, and never was the benediction pronounced on a more beautiful bride. Miss Pauline wore a creation of white crepe de Chine trimmed with a bertha of point and duchesse lace, her long veil held in place with orange blossoms, the only other ornament, a diamond and pearl brooch, a gift of the groom. The house was beautifully decorated throughout and a most delicious supper was served to some hundred guests. Champagne punch flowed like water and everyone declared it the most successful wedding in the recent history of McPherson. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous. Among them two chests of flat silver, one the gift of the regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Hyatt left on a visit to his home in Virginia and carry with them the heartfelt wishes of the regiment for their future happiness."

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Emery and Lieut. Frank Lyon, U.S.N. Miss Emery is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Emery of 53 East Seventy-eighth street, New York city, and sister of Mrs. Franklin Swart Hutton.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olive Louisa McCall to Asst. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger, U.S.N. Miss McCall is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. McCall, of Oakland, Cal. The wedding will probably take place at Manila, P.I., during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Y. Blakeman, of San Francisco, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leontine Spotts Blakeman, and Lieut. Robert Franklin McMillan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at present on duty at the Presidio, San Francisco. Miss Blakeman, who is a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Spotts, is one of the leading belles of San Francisco, where she made her debut a few years ago. Lieutenant McMillan is a son of Col. James McMillan, U.S.A., and Mrs. McMillan, of Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Law School and entered the Army at the time of the Spanish-American War, in which he took an active part, afterwards graduating from the School of Artillery at Fortress Monroe. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marie Voorhies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter Voorhies, of San Francisco, and Capt. Haldimand Puttman Young, U.S.A., will take place at the home of the bride's parents at four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 31, and will be followed by a large reception.

Col. Charles Morton, 7th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Morton announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele Picot, to Lieut. John V. Spring, of the same regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Emery have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Emery, to Lieut. Frank Lyon, U.S.N., son of Gen. H. B. Lyon, of Kentucky.

RECENT DEATHS.

Paymr. George Augustus Sawyer, U.S.N., retired, died of an attack of his long standing heart trouble, complicated by inflammation of the lungs, at his home in Torringtonville, Staten Island, N.Y., on Dec. 19. Paymaster Sawyer was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1839, and was the eldest living son of Capt. Horace Bucklin Sawyer, U.S.N. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, served through the War of the Rebellion, entering the Service Aug. 24, 1861, and was the fifth generation of his family in direct descent to have been in the military or naval service of this country. After his retirement, June 29, 1869, he was made L.L.D., Columbian University, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. His illness made it necessary to give up the practice of patent law after a few years. His body has been cremated and his ashes will be scattered in the sea, by his request. He leaves a wife and two sons to carry out his wishes.

Funeral services were held over the remains of Gen. Samuel M. Whitside in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, and the remains were escorted from the church to the Arlington National Cemetery, by a squadron of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Major Wm. J. Nicholson, who served with the deceased during the Indian War of 1889-90. Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Commissary Gen. J. F. Weston, Q.M. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall and Major J. B.

Aleshire, U.S.A., were the honorary pallbearers. At a meeting of the House Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Dec. 16, resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of General Whitside, and testifying the appreciation of the members of that committee "of his qualities as a soldier and a man." General Whitside accompanied the members of this committee on their recent visit to the Isthmus of Panama on the transport Sumner and endeared himself to them by his kindness and sociability. A sub-committee composed of Representatives Thomas B. Kyle, of Ohio, and I. P. Wanger, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to attend the funeral and to place a floral tribute on the casket on behalf of the committee.

Carpenter Joseph E. Cox, U.S.N., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, who received his warrant July 9, 1861, died at his home in Kittery, Me., Dec. 19. At the beginning of the Civil War he received the appointment of carpenter in the Navy and was ordered to the Pensacola, then at the Washington Navy Yard. The Pensacola joined Admiral Farragut's gulf squadron and took part in the capture of New Orleans. During the engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Mr. Cox received flesh wounds in the arm and scalp from the fragments of an exploding shell. After the capture, by verbal orders from Admiral Farragut, Mr. Cox was placed in charge of repairs of the fleet assembled at New Orleans. His next duty was on the New Ironsides, in which vessel he participated in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. After short tours of duty in the iron clad Agamenticus and the Winoske, he was ordered to the Sabine on June 14, 1865, and served on that vessel until Dec. 7, 1867, when he was ordered to the Piscataqua and made a cruise to China and Japan. Other service included a tour of duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, on the Wabash at Key West and the flagship Franklin on a cruise to Europe, and three years' duty on the flagship Tennessee. His last duty was at the naval training station at Newport. He was placed on the retired list April 21, 1892.

Mr. Elisha Wheeler Willard, father of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and John Howard Willard, died at Newport, R.I., in his 95th year.

Gardiner Sealy Burrell, aged 4 years and 3 months, son of William S. and Elizabeth Stanton Burrell, grandson of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Oscar F. Stanton, U.S.N., died at New York city Dec. 4.

Dr. Samuel S. Turner, contract surgeon, U.S.A., died on an east-bound train at 4:30 a.m., near Fargo, N.D., Dec. 11, 1904.

William H. Davenport, an old time vaudeville artist and former member of the United States Army, died Dec. 19 in Missoula, Mont., of apoplexy. Davenport was attached to the 7th Cavalry as an enlisted man, and was with Reno, it is said, at the time of the Custer massacre.

Lieut. Ryder Davis, Philippine Scouts, died at Manila, P.I., Dec. 13, 1904.

Mrs. Minnie M. Howell, wife of Capt. W. Howell, 6th Inf., died at Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 1.

Mrs. Minerva W. Randolph, mother of Major B. H. Randolph, Coast Art., U.S.A., died Dec. 9.

THE OLD, OLD CARABAO.

The following verses were written for and sung to the air of Benny Havens, at the meeting of the San Francisco Corral No. 3, Order of the Carabao, on the 13th of December:

Come fill your glasses, fellows,
To the days of long ago,
When the "Americana" soldier
Liked the wily "Amigo."
Let us drink unto the ladies
Of Lunetta's giddy show,
And on our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

Chorus:
Of the old, old Carabao,
Of the old, old Carabao,
We'll con our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

To our Bonebinero witty
We'll drink before we go,
He waters off the thirsty here,
In liquors, not "malo."
We'll pledge our friends in memory,
The Army toast—"here's how!"
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

Chorus:
To the old, old Carabao,
To the old, old Carabao,
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

The Carabaos are very much in evidence just now. At the dinner in Washington, to which we referred last week, there were present, besides Paramount Carabao Harris, Carabaos, Chaffee, Dickens, Elliott, Crozier, Humphrey, Wagner, Edwards, Pershing, Russell, Hayes, Fortescue, Mac Kinlay, Cotten, West, McDannel, Haan, Robinson, Foote, Moore, Scherer, Sweitzer, Bell, Fuller, Vinson, Whipple, Pickett, Witherspoon, Canaga, Butler, Houston, Stokes, Hayward, Spear, Ireland, McCaw, Franklin, Taylor, Butt, Gilmore, Holley, Beach, Aleshire, Mills, Summerlin, Littell, Biddle, Galt, Kaiser, McDonnell, Heller, Ramsay, McLeon, Dinger and Bryan. Besides these there were thirty-one guests, including Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Admiral C. E. Clark, Capt. Uriel Sebree, Col. Alex. E. Brooke, Gen. Geo. B. Davis, Gen. F. S. Dodge, Gen. John A. Johnston, Col. A. C. Tyler, Col. E. W. Townsend and Capt. John Bermingham.

The German Army estimates will make provision for progressively increasing the peace footing from April 1, 1905, so that its average strength during the financial year 1910 will amount to 505,839 privates and corporals, forming 633 battalions, 510 squadrons, 574 field batteries, 40 batteries of foot artillery, 29 Pioneer battalions, 12 railway and telegraph battalions, and 23 army service battalions. Thus, the present strength of the army will be augmented by eight infantry battalions, nine cavalry regiments of five squadrons each, two battalions of foot artillery, three Pioneer battalions, and one battalion of telegraph troops, or a grand total of 10,339 corporals and men. Under the existing laws the peace footing is 495,500 men, including 0.95 per cent. of the population of the Empire. Under the new law this will be reduced to 0.90 of the estimated increased population.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. F. B. Upham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upham, are residing at 89 Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Van Dune, 4th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 4.

A son was born to the wife of Major I. W. Littell, U. S.A., on Dec. 17, 1904, at Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., is visiting in Washington, D.C., and has an apartment in the "Albany."

Col. R. C. Tyler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tyler will pass the winter in their Washington home in Farragut Square, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gordon, widow of Col. George Alexander Gordon, U.S.A., is passing this winter at 1028 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William M. Small, wife of 2d Lieut. William M. Small, U.S.M.C., remains at the Hotel Maryland, Annapolis, Md., for the winter.

Gen. W. P. Vose, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose, have as their guest for the holidays their son, Mr. Robert Emory Vose, at their home, 1341 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Arthur P. Crist, U.S.M.C., having completed the course at the Marine School of Application, has been making a short visit in Washington with his family before joining his ship, the Alabama, now in Hampton Roads.

Capt. T. H. Low, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., on Saturday evening, Dec. 17. Their guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Miss Belle Truxtun, Mr. James U. Goode and Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Scott.

Col. and Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford will have their son, Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, U.S.A., and his wife as their guests for the holidays at their home, 1811 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Rutherford is stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mo.

Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wither, and child, and Mrs. Moss and her two children have removed from Baltimore to Toledo, Ohio, where they have taken a furnished house for a year or so at 2236 Franklin avenue.

Non-payment of his debts is only one of many charges against Lieut. George H. Mather, whose court-martial has been ordered for December 19 at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where a court for that purpose has convened. Failure to obey orders, drunkenness and obtaining money under false pretenses are other charges against him.

Commander Theodore F. Burgdorff, U.S.N., has been detached from inspection duty at the works of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and will continue the other duties assigned in his original orders. Commander Burgdorff will not again go to sea, but will remain on shore duty the remainder of his time on the active list.

The case of Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., who was recently found guilty by court-martial of duplication of his pay accounts and other violations of the Army Regulations and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army, is now before the Secretary of War and will go to the President soon. The Judge Advocate General and the Chief of Staff have not recommended any mitigation of the sentence.

W. D. McCully of Jerome, Oregon, who recently suffered a stroke of apoplexy after having passed a successful mental, moral and physical examination, for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy, has been given permission to stand another examination. He was re-examined physically after his illness, but was at that time unfit to stand the examination. His next examination will be conducted at Mare Island January 4 by the same board before which he appeared hitherto.

The prize in Life's contest, "Are Three American Women out of Five Disappointed in their Husbands?" was won, as we have heretofore noted, by Lieut. Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N. Among the ten contributions published was one by Julia Vilette Finley, wife of Capt. John P. Finley, now Governor of Zamboanga. Both Commander Winchell's and Mrs. Finley's essays appear in Life of Oct. 13. The prize essay was republished in Life's issue of Dec. 3.

Among those present at a dinner given by officers of Fort Monroe, Va., at the Chamberlin Hotel, on Friday evening, Dec. 16, were: Captain Carter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carter; Miss Virginia Downer, Miss Anne Lee, Miss Cummins, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Fuger, of Washington, Miss Abbie Wilson, Captain Bishop, U.S.A.; Captain Fergusson, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Wood, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Bowen, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Whalen, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Howard, U.S.A.

The following were among the arrivals at the Elbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Dec. 21: Lieut. W. S. Whitted, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. B. Price, U.S.N.; Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCrea; Col. J. B. Quinn, U.S.A.; Major G. N. Whistler, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank H. Clark, Jr., U.S.N.; Surg. Nelson H. Drake, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. J. Arnold, U.S.A.; Lieut. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. W. T. Wilder; Lieut. Thomas M. DeFress, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. M. Watson, U.S.M.C.; Asst. Surg. R. L. Sutton, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. N. Macon, U.S.A.; Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. R. Pope, U.S.A.; Capt. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A.; Ensign W. G. Richardson, U.S.N.; Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam; Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, U.S.A., and Lieut. George C. Day, U.S.N.

Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th U.S. Inf., on leave at Beloit, Wis., rendered heroic assistance at a fire in that city Dec. 17, and was instrumental in saving two lives. While C. M. Bird of East Grand avenue was starting a fire with kerosene, the oil exploded and the clothing of both himself and his daughter Minnie at once took fire, and the latter was rendered unconscious. Mr. Bird managed to jump through a window to the ground and roll on the snow to put out the flames just as Lieutenant Rogers was passing. The lieutenant with Mr. Bird then rushed upstairs to save the daughter, the entire upper part of the house being dense with smoke and the front part all ablaze. Lieutenant Rogers found out that the girl was still in the room and he crawled in on his hands and knees through the smoke and fire and was groping around when Mr. Bird recovered sufficiently to come to his assistance and the girl was shoved out of the same window and lowered to the ground and then Mr. Bird was overcome himself, and but for the presence of Rogers he would undoubtedly have been burned to death. Rogers pushed him through the same window and crawled down himself. Lieutenant Rogers was slightly burned about the hands, but otherwise escaped injury.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Chas. Norton Barney, Medical Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Dec. 19.

A son, Roger Bates Seay Bryan, was born to the wife of Capt. R. B. Bryan, 5th U.S. Cav., at Fort Grant, Ariz., Dec. 15.

A son, Harlan Knox Perrill, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. P. Perrill, U.S.N., at Martinsville, Ind., Dec. 17.

Miss Pauline Magruder, the sister of Cadet Burns Magruder, will visit friends out in San Francisco this winter.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges, residing at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., have been entertaining during the winter at their rooms and have gathered on several occasions many notable people in Washington society.

Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th U.S. Inf., on leave for two months, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Loud, 3209 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Loud has returned from Jefferson Barracks to her home in Washington.

Major General Bates entertained Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf., and Major William H. Johnson, Philippine Scouts, at the St. Louis Club Saturday evening, Dec. 17, after which they attended the horse show at the coliseum.

Private Harry E. Bowen, aged 27, a marine on the U.S. receiving ship Southern at Portsmouth, N.H., was killed Dec. 19 by falling down the main hatchway, which had been left open. He fell between thirty and forty feet, striking so as to cause instant death. Private Bowen was a native of Perry, Me., and had been in the Service on the Southern only a short time.

Asst. Naval Constructor J. A. Spilman, U.S.N., entertained a few friends at afternoon tea at his quarters in the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14. His guests were: Mrs. Charles Webster, Miss Mary Rogers, of Roanoke; Miss Margaret Old, Miss Alice Old, Lieutenant Taylor, U.S.M.C., and Naval Constructor Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N.

Bluejackets of the U.S.S. Illinois gave their first annual ball and dinner in Terrace Garden, New York city, a few days since, and the event proved highly enjoyable in every respect. The grand march was led by Capt. John A. Rodgers, commander of the Illinois, and Mrs. Snowden, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Thos. Snowden, U.S.N. Next followed S. Lippman, president of the Crew's Association, with Mrs. Lippman, and after him Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Snowden, with Mrs. John A. Rodgers, wife of the commander.

Many naval officers will learn with interest of the detachment from the Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard of Pay Clk. J. J. Cunningham, U.S.N., who has been identified with the Navy for so many years, and in such various parts of the world, that the revocation of his present appointment will be viewed as something like the resignation of a favorite officer of the Service. It is understood, however, that Mr. Cunningham will not long remain "waiting orders," but will replace his naval harness in a very short time.

Lieut. General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has placed the complaint of 2d Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav., that he received an unfair and prejudiced trial, in the hands of the Inspector General for investigation and report, and an officer of the Inspector General's Department has been detailed to look into the matter. Lieutenant Mohn claims that he was not allowed to bring his witnesses before the court and that the witnesses against him were prejudiced. He wrote a formal letter to the War Department requesting an investigation which has been granted him.

Leo A. Ketterer, late chief yeoman, U.S.N., who was honorably discharged from the Service on Nov. 23, informs us that he has been completely exonerated from the charge of smuggling 8,100 Mexican cigars and two Panama hats by the U.S. Federal Grand Jury at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Ketterer, who is now engaged in business in Bremerton, intends, he writes us, to file a suit for damages and defamation of character in the Supreme Court against his accuser.

A large contingent of Norfolk and navy yard people left on the navy yard tug for Old Point, Va., Dec. 15, to attend the dance at the Chamberlin Hotel. Their destination was, however, never reached, for on account of the heavy fog the tug was unable to proceed. Through the kindness of Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., who was unwilling that the evening's pleasure should end in disappointment, the party returned to the U.S.R.S. Franklin, where they enjoyed a most delightful dance. The band on the Franklin, reinforced by that of the U.S. flagship Newark, played for the dancers, among whom were: Captain and Mrs. Dillingham, U.S.N.; Admiral Sigbee, U.S.N.; Naval Constructor and Mrs. Robert Stocker, U.S.N.; Ensign and Mrs. Kress, U.S.N.; Captain Hill, U.S.N., of the Iowa; Ensign and Mrs. Pye, U.S.N.; Miss Gilmer, Miss Biscoe, Miss Mollie Milligan, Miss Kincaid, Miss Anne K. Henry, Mrs. Lister, of Philadelphia; Mr. Edward Henry, Naval Constructor Spilman, U.S.N.; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Lieutenant McCauley, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Barnes, U.S.N., and Lieut. Fitzgerald, U.S.N.

Some 800 persons attended the first of the season's receptions at the navy yard, New York, on Dec. 15, held in honor of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan. The reception was held in the loft of Building No. 23. The management of the function was entirely in the hands of Capt. J. A. B. Smith, of the Department of Steam Engineering. He was assisted by Capt. J. D. Adams, who directed the decorations; Capt. Karl Rohrer and Paymaster Izard, of the invitations committee; Lieutenant Chadwick, of the music committee, and Medical Director Harmon and Lieutenant Commander Tappan, of the refreshments committee. These women assisted Mrs. Coghlan in receiving: Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Rohrer, Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ramsey, and Mrs. Emory. Dancing began at nine o'clock, when Lieut. F. L. Chadwick swung out on the floor one of the handsomest young women in the room. From then till collation time, 11.30 p.m., there was little intermission in the dancing. Among those present were: Mrs. Barker, wife of Admiral Barker, and Miss Barker, Admiral Gibson, Mrs. Gibson and Miss Gibson, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Asserson, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Jungen, Lieutenant Commander Norton, Capt. Theodore F. Kane, Captain Hemphill, Pay Director Speel, Pay Director Calhoun, Naval Constructor Baxter, Naval Constructor Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Rodgers, Paymaster Pyne, Captain Emory, Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Heywood, Col. G. G. Greenough and Col. F. A. Smith, U.S.A., and Major Bingham, U.S.A., and family.

Miss Byrd Greer, daughter of the late Admiral Greer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Greer, is passing the winter with friends in New Orleans, La.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., will give a large hop on Dec. 30, when a number of the young ladies from Washington, D.C., will attend.

Mrs. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is spending the Christmas holidays in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sears are in Washington, D.C., and have taken an apartment in the "Guysboro," 1309 Seventeenth street, N.W., near Massachusetts avenue.

Ordnance Sergeant Patrick Fitzgerald, U.S.A., has reported for duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to relieve Ordnance Sergeant Frederick Roecker, who is awaiting instructions from the War Department.

No little concern is being expressed by the friends of Surgeon Oliver D. Norton, U.S.N., over the fact that this officer has been granted three months sick leave for the recovery of his health. His last duty was on board the Illinois and his detachment is a source of regret to his shipmates.

Mrs. Frederick H. Svenson, wife of Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Infantry, and her two little daughters, Helen and Mildred, left Fort Egbert, Alaska, Oct. 1, for their home, 77 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, where they will remain for the winter. Mrs. Svenson will probably rejoin her husband in Alaska next summer.

Lieut. Comdr. William Truxtun, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Dec. 17, for incapacity resulting from incident to the service, was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the service June 24, 1876. He reached the grade of midshipman, June 10, 1881; ensign, March 3, 1883; lieutenant (J.G.), Aug. 4, 1891; lieutenant, in November, 1895, and lieutenant commander, July 11, 1902.

On the evening of Dec. 13 the barracks at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., occupied by Troops E and H, 8th Cav., were discovered to be on fire. The fire department of the post turned out but the flames were not gotten under control for some hours, and not until after they had consumed the entire woodwork of the west wing and the central part of the building. The loss is estimated at five thousand dollars. The fire department of St. Louis arrived at the scene about an hour after the fire was discovered and gave valuable assistance to the fire department of the post.

Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., the representative of the American Government on the international commission to inquire into the North Sea incident, landed at Antwerp Dec. 20 from the steamer Finland on his way to Paris, where he arrived Dec. 21. Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S. naval attaché, met the Admiral and his party at the Northern Railroad station and conducted them to the Hotel Brighton. The Admiral said that he greatly regretted having been unable to arrive in Paris in time to attend the preliminary meetings. He had taken the first express train after landing at Antwerp.

The ladies of the Army Relief Society will give a large card party for ladies at the Washington barracks on Dec. 29. Colonel Burr, U.S.A., is doing everything in his power to have this entertainment a great success. Mrs. Van Reypen, wife of Medical Director General Van Reypen, U.S.N., entertained at her home, 1021 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Dec. 14, when Mrs. Lanahan, Mrs. Treadwell, Miss Marian Stevens, Miss Marian Bell, Miss Seibert, Miss Greely, Miss Katharine Ridgley, Miss Whitt Whitney, Miss Southerland, Miss McGowan and Mrs. and Miss Van Reypen were present.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey gave another of their delightful dinners at their home on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., where their guests were invited to meet the Countess de Moltke Hentfeldt. The other guests were the Minister from Denmark, Lieut. Comdr. de Faramond of the French Embassy, and Viscountess de Faramond, Commander Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Legrave, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Townsend, Miss Hagners, Major Charles L. McCawley, Mr. Jerome Bonapart and Lieutenant Butler.

Miss Ethel Harrington gave a card party at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16. Progressive euchre was played and the first prize, a fan, was won by Miss Amy Wentworth, and the second, a picture, was won by Mrs. Dillingham, and Miss Pauline Person drew the consolation, which was also a fan. Among Miss Harrington's guests were: Mrs. C. K. Curtis, Mrs. Briscoe, Mrs. Roland Curtin, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. F. S. Hope, Mrs. Dillingham, Miss Rebecca Nash, Miss Adamson, of Richmond; Miss Gullie Serrpell, Miss Anne Dorin, Miss Esther Byrnes, Miss Molly Milligan, Miss Gilmore, Miss Amy Wentworth, and Mrs. Halligan.

The case of the Countess Buena Vista Dona Maria Francisco O'Reilly de Camara, against Major Gen. John R. Brooke, is up for trial in the United States District Court, S.D. of N.Y. The plaintiff sues for \$250,000 which she alleges she lost because the general deprived her family of the right, which it had held through many years, to slaughter all the beef killed in the city of Havana, Cuba. General Brooke when Governor of Cuba abolished the office of the Camara family, and the work was turned over to the municipal authorities of Havana. Although General Brooke's acts were ratified by the United States Government, the plaintiff is seeking to hold him responsible. A special attorney general will try the case on behalf of the government, representing General Brooke, and he will be assisted by General Burnett, United States District Attorney.

The following have been elected to membership in the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at San Francisco: Lieut. Henry Joseph Reilly, 2d U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. John Nivison Force, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Capt. Verling Kersey Hart, Jr., U.S. Dept. Survey; Lieut. Edward William McIntyre, U.S.N. The following transfers to this Commandery are announced: from the Commandery of Colorado, Capt. William Franklin Wilder, 46th Illinois Inf.; from the Commandery of New York, Brig. Gen. William Edgeworth Dougherty, U.S.A.; from the Commandery of Iowa, Capt. Adams Bassett, 4th U.S. Vol. Inf.; from the Commandery of Illinois, Brig. Gen. Charles George Penney, U.S.A. The following transfers from this Commandery are announced: To the Commandery of Pennsylvania, Lieut. Com. Robert Ingersoll Reid, U.S.N.; to the Commandery of Missouri, Major Alexander Macdonald Davis, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.; to the Commandery of District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, U.S. Art. Corps; to the Commandery of Maine, Lieut. Col. John Augustus Darling, U.S.A.

General Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg are living at the "Highlands," Washington, D.C., having rented their house.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was one of the guests at the dinner of the Associated Bankers of the City of New York, given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 21.

Refusal to support his wife is the charge against Boatswain James Matthews, commanding the naval tug *Massasoit* at Key West. An order for his court-martial is in preparation in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

The charges and specifications against Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf., have been prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. Captain Kirkman will be tried at Fort Niobrara, Neb., under the 61st Article of War.

Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, the "Father of the British Navy," died at Portsmouth, England, Dec. 21, after a long illness. He was born in 1814. His father was a member of Parliament and a baronet. The son entered the navy in 1826, having an uncle who was an admiral. He was a midshipman at the landing of the British army at Lisbon, in 1827, and was on board the *Albion* in the battle of Navarino, being in the thick of the fight for three hours, acting as aide-de-camp to the captain.

The first social affair of the season at the Executive Mansion, Albany, took place Dec. 22 when the Governor and Mrs. Odell entertained the incoming State officers and their wives and a few others at dinner. Among those present, besides the host and hostess, were Governor-elect and Mrs. Frank Higgins, Lieutenant Governor-elect and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce, Secretary of State and Mrs. John F. O'Brien, Adjnt. Gen. and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. William Kelly of West Point, and Major Harrison K. Bird.

The War Department has received the record of the court-martial which recently tried Major Harry L. Rees, of the Pay Department, on the charges of "making a false statement, in violation of the 61st Article of War," "embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Major Rees has been found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army of the United States. His case has not yet received the final action of the President.

J. E. B. Stuart, jr., of Newport News, Va., who has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District, is the son of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate Cavalry leader who was killed near Richmond just before the close of the Civil War. He was a Democrat up to 1896, when he went with the gold people who voted for McKinley. He supported him again in 1900, and voted for Roosevelt in November, largely on personal grounds, having met the latter while serving in the Spanish-American War. He was not an applicant for the appointment.

Admiral Dewey's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed lately, according to *The Philadelphia Post*, by the nuisance of "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying thirty or forty people, which stop in front of his home three times a day in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of forty pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away: "The red house to your right—given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

In appointing Mr. Frank E. Perley as his private secretary, Governor-elect Higgins, of New York, has secured for himself a confidential associate of the very finest qualifications and deprived the active newspaper fraternity of one of its ablest and most popular members. After graduating from country newspaper work, Mr. Perley began his larger career on the *Buffalo Express*, which he represented at Albany during several terms of the State Legislature. After that he was connected with the *New York Herald* for a considerable period during which he so distinguished himself as a reporter, particularly of political affairs, that he received and accepted the offer of a valuable place on the *New York World*, in whose service he has won a place among the keenest and most successful newsgatherers in metropolitan journalism. He enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence and esteem of political leaders of all parties and all factions as well as the sincere regard of his professional brethren. As an instance of his high standing it is worth noting that when Mayor McClellan was introduced into office he invited Mr. Perley to become his private secretary—an invitation which was declined solely for business reasons. To have been invited to become the private secretary of the Democratic Mayor of America's greatest city and private secretary of the Republican Governor of America's greatest State—all within a single year—is a unique and enviable distinction. We can bespeak no better fortune for Governor Higgins than that his official appointments may all respond to the high standard which has guided the selection of his private secretary.

ON ARTILLERY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 17, 1904, one who signs himself "An Artilleryman" gives a very interesting sketch of how the forthcoming increase in Artillery is to be brought about, and some of his reasons against that somewhat rapid method. He assumes that the increase asked for by the Artillery will be by transfer of five regiments of Cavalry. Upon what authority his assumption is based is not apparent. No one has officially announced that this method is even contemplated. The writer, being an Artilleryman, forgets that, while Artillery is important, Cavalry is much more so, and on that account no one having the good of the entire Service at heart thinks of reducing the proportion of Cavalry now existing.

That the Artillery force is too small is admitted, but that is no argument in favor of a reduction of Cavalry or Infantry. In fact all arms should be increased. It seems a short-sighted policy to advocate the strengthening of one arm at the expense of another. The Cavalry and Infantry will welcome an addition to the Artillery, and will be glad to see that arm increased to the strength that its own members deem adequate. The experts of the Artillery are the best judges of their own needs, but they should leave the requirements of other arms to experts in their branches. All Cavalry officers proclaim (and they have good reasons) that our Cavalry force is insufficient, and Infantry officers (on equally good grounds) say they should have more regiments. They have never attempted to dictate the size of the Artillery force, preferring to leave that question where it belongs,

to Artillery officers. Cannot these, in similar manner, leave to the Cavalry and Infantry the questions affecting their own arm, or does the highly technical training of the Artillery officer fit him "par excellence" as a judge of everything military?

The gist of the article and the motive for writing it appears at the end. It is a question of rank. If the increase is accomplished by transfer from the Cavalry, the Artillery officers will not get the benefit of increased rank that otherwise would follow. This leads to the conclusion that the writer takes it for granted that the increase of the Artillery is desirable principally on account of gaining rank, and that the great necessity for the increase is only based as an argument to get that rank. Of course it is well known that Artillery officers do not think as the writer, but others may be influenced if such statements are allowed to go unchallenged. This should be sufficient apology for the answer.

CAVALEY.

AN EXPERT OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter addressed recently by an officer of the Army to the Union Signal, Evanston, Illinois, in response to the request from the editor of that paper for the opinion of post commanders of the Army on the subject of the canteen. We omit a portion of the letter giving facts concerning the canteen, which it is essential that the anti-canteen people should understand, but which are already well known to our readers. This officer says:

"In yours of the 24th instant you ask my opinion as a post commander concerning the workings of the Anti-Canteen Law, in its effect on, first, discipline; second, morals; third, desertions, and fourth, habits of new recruits in the U.S. Army.

"Broadly then I have the honor to state that the effect is bad. The Anti-Canteen Law, abolishing the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges of the Army, now in force, injures discipline and the morals of the men, promotes desertion and encourages bad habits in new recruits.

"You ask for information which, as an advocate of just rights to the Army, I willingly give; and, because a service of more than forty years in the Army has afforded me abundant opportunities for the necessary observation, I should know whereof I speak.

"This subject has been written upon by so many, pro and con, that it can hardly be supposed, or expected, that any new ideas exist; but did it ever occur to you that those who favor this law, the great majority of them, have never been brought into contact with the men in their daily life, and are therefore unfit judges of its workings with them; while those against it, a large majority of the Army officers, continually witness its evil effect in all the phases above enumerated? The former, therefore, are exploiting a theory, while the latter base their assertions on convincing facts.

"Discipline is manifested in prompt and willing obedience to orders. This implies contentment in the soldier's daily life, and discontent causes unwillingness. It is useless to discuss the harmlessness and sinlessness of the moderate use of fermented liquor, common to all classes of men and women of all nations, and which will go on forever; and do you suppose for an instant that a soldier, or a recruit who has never had his theory interfered with in this respect, will be contented if shut up practically in a reform school which he never thought of entering? He will escape temporarily if not permanently.

"It is a hard fact that men addicted or accustomed to drinking alcoholic beverages will indulge in them somewhere and somehow; they will have them; following the bent of human nature, the more they are punished the greater will be their effort to obtain them. * * *

"Thirteen men were tried at my present post during the past month (October, 1904), for drunkenness due to smuggled whiskey—there is greater profit to the dealers in their whiskey than in beer—fourteen cases of absence without leave, due to frequenting the dives one and one-half miles distant where the usual 'attractions' are in evidence, and four desertions; few, if any, of which, it is believed, would have occurred if these men had had the opportunity for controlled and reasonable indulgence in beer at the post. They were forced by the Anti-Canteen Law to seek it where the influences of surroundings brought about their demoralization.

"It should be added that these men were some of the weaklings addicted to liquor, not representative of the main body at the post, but of a kind found in every class of life; men enlisted when sober and in such condition as to make it impracticable except possibly by inquisitorial methods to ascertain any special inclinations which they wished to conceal.

"How about the relative damages done to the morals of men in these resorts and by these existing resources—mind that they will be availed of under the Anti-Canteen Law—and that done by controlled indulgence in the well ordered post exchange, where no man is ever permitted to drink to excess? * * *

"I have sometimes wondered if teetotalers, necessarily somewhat blinded like all millenium seekers by their extreme views to a practical appreciation of the world as it really is in this respect, may not regard the Army as something in the nature of a reform school, instead of a voluntary assemblage of well disposed, reasoning individuals, many of whom are highly educated, who, through patriotic motives or as a means of livelihood, subject themselves to periods of discipline in consideration of fair treatment and reasonable liberty. Although seldom using alcoholic drinks, I would strongly resent restraint of liberty in this direction.

"Do you call it fair and reasonable to deprive men of the moderate use of beer?

"Would you do this to your well-behaved neighbor?

"Don't you know positively that by favoring the Anti-Canteen Law you are actually working in the interests of saloon and dive keepers of the lowest type who rob the men of their money, intellect and morality?"

After describing the conditions prevailing at the canteen, the letter continues:

"There are two more aspects of this subject that may have failed you, viz., the purity of the beer that prevails to the enactment of the Anti-Canteen Law was always sold to the men in post exchanges, and the disposition of profits from sales.

"The men under the old canteen law became connoisseurs of beer; and nothing but the best was tolerated. I recall, as a lieutenant in charge of a post exchange, trying five kinds of beer of popular brands before the men made a satisfactory selection; and their selection was from a famed brewery that had its fiftieth anniversary in 1893 or 1894. It was considered the best beer that up to that date had been brewed in the United

States; and, naturally, its quality guaranteed its healthful effect. I have seen what seemed entire cities in Germany turn out at the customary hour and drink beer of a similar quality; and who will say that the German race is not a rugged one, or that drunkenness is prevalent among them?

"But you force the men to vile resorts and indulgence in poisonous concoctions instead of permitting them the privilege of drinking a healthful beverage in their own home!

"The other aspect, or feature, is that all profits arising from sales at post exchanges are returned to the men, by expending them under the supervision of immediate commanders for table delicacies, or means of recreation; while if purchased in the dives, where you force the men to go, these profits, incidentally doubled or tripled by the cheapness of the stuff sold, goes into the pockets of the dive keepers, a distinct phase of the robbery committed under the Anti-Canteen Law.

"Can you doubt the dive keeper's looking upon you as his friend when you open and maintain this source of wealth to him; or the soldier, desirous of reasonable enjoyment which you prevent, regarding you as his enemy?"

"1. Discipline is injured by discontent arising from curtailment of reasonable liberty, and by association with and the influence of persons having no respect for authority.

"2 and 4. Morals are also injured by the latter condition and by indulgence in all the vices and acquiring the habits common to this class. This applies also to the effect of the Anti-Canteen Law on the 'habits of new recruits.'

"3. Desertions are caused as a result of the conditions described in '1,' '2' and '4.'

"The Army has no vote; and, unlike other countries where beer is allowed in canteens, has no direct representation in the legislative branch of the Government; hence, it is comparatively an easy prey to whimsical, capricious persons, or societies of position and influence, like your own distinguished union. Without questioning the sincerity of most, if not all, of the members of this union in this matter, I have the honor to say that I consider your object as illustrated by the enactment of the Anti-Canteen Law, a whim, a mental eccentricity, as impossible of accomplishment in the Army as the establishment of teetotalism is anywhere else while grapes and barley grow, and that you are depriving a class of the best citizens of the United States of means of rational enjoyment to which in justice it is entitled.

"If the Anti-Canteen Law is to remain in force, as to privileges and discrimination avoided, its appropriate and necessary legal accompaniment is an act requiring the enlistment of staunch teetotalers only in the U.S. Army.

"If this is not done, then your object may be accomplished by an enactment forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors by the Army, making the Army a 'temperance' society, a reform school for those accustomed to drinking, with penalties attached; and let the status of a soldier in this respect be made well known to the recruit before he enters, or to him who enters; for, as your aim is to do away entirely with intoxicating liquors because you deem them injurious, it is extremely inconsistent for you to prohibit their use where proper restraining influences can be exercised, and permit it where you know the result is demoralizing."

A TEETOTALER FAVORS THE CANTEEN.

Pacific Grove, Cal., Nov. 27, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems to me that what has been said of the Army officers can be also applied to the people who are so strenuously advocating a continuation of the abolishment of the canteen; viz.: They are right; or they are honestly mistaken, and therefore wrong; or they are clamoring for a continuation of what they know to be wrong for some important reasons and are therefore hypocrites.

Now let's see if they are right. Their only argument seems to be that if beer is sold on the military reservations that soldiers will buy and drink it, and that if a soldier persists in getting drunk often enough, that in time he will go to the cemetery, or hell, or both places, minus money, morals or religion.

Well, we believe that, or at least we are willing to concede that it may be true, as we are willing to concede the probable truth of everything that they have said regarding the evil effects of an overindulgence in intoxicants; we do not believe that soldiers should drink intoxicating liquors, we have never claimed that they should, nor have we ever intimated that drinking intoxicants would make a soldier a better soldier in any way whatever.

If the abolishment of the canteen would even lessen the amount of drunkenness in the Army we would approve it, but if the reports of the various commanding officers be true, abolishing the canteen not only has in no way diminished the amount of drunkenness in the Army, but, on the contrary, since its abolishment, the number of convictions by courts-martial for drunkenness totals up a much larger percentage than before. To obtain liquor now than before, but the liquors obtainable at the saloons off the reservations are impure, adulterated, poisonous! While the canteens only sold beer and light wines, and these were the purest that was on the market.

Now, if what you actually want is to make it impossible for a soldier to get drunk, or at least make it so difficult for him to do so that he will not take the trouble to do it, then I am with you, and would furthermore suggest that you carry the good work on even to making it impossible for civilians to get a drink of intoxicating liquor; of course their souls are not so valuable as are the souls of the soldiers, and consequently do not require so much trouble, but I have seen some civilians whom I considered good men, I have seen some drunk too, and if it had been impossible for them to get any thing to drink they would not have got drunk.

However, as it is only the soldier who needs immediate attention, I am, as I said before, in favor of doing all that can be done to save him, because I hate the drink curse as much as any one else does; but if this is a scheme to stop the sale of intoxicants on the reservations in order that the retail liquor dealers may get the benefit of the soldiers' money, then I withdraw my support, for I believe that a soldier is as good as a saloon-keeper, and I don't believe in giving the saloon-keeper the best of the deal.

Why don't you make the question definite and put it like this: Shall a soldier be allowed to buy intoxicants, or shall he not be allowed to?

If he shall not I am with you, as is every true friend of the soldier, and as are the majority of the soldiers themselves; because the percentage of soldiers who drink is not large. But if they are to be allowed to buy

*See result of researches, page 413, N.A. Review, 1904

and drink liquor of any kind, why had they not as well buy it from the canteen as from a retail liquor dealer on the outside?

Why not give the soldier back his canteen and let him enjoy the benefits of it? Can you get a law enacted and enforced making it an offense carrying with it a heavy penalty for any one to sell a soldier intoxicating liquor? If so, well and good; if so, keep the canteen abolished, and get the above law at once; but until you can do this why not let the soldier have the benefits of the canteen? He is surely as much entitled to it as is any liquor dealer on the outside.

Better still, make it impossible to run a dive or a saloon where intoxicants are sold within a distance of, let us say twenty-five miles, of any military reservation. Now as a soldier will drink, and any one knows that abolishing the canteen does not in any way whatever keep him from drinking, which place would it be best for him to patronize, the canteen or the saloon? On every drink of liquor sold there is a profit; that made in the canteen goes to the various troop, battery or company funds (or would go there), and consequently on the mess table for the benefit of the soldier. That made by the corpulent "boozevender" on the outside is never seen by the soldier again.

Now please don't start that old "song and dance" about the evil influences of a canteen. Do you not pass a saloon or perhaps a dozen of them every time you go down town, and do you get drunk at every saloon you pass? Well, it is the same with a soldier. He will pass and re-pass a canteen every day for three years and never think of taking a drink any more than you do when you pass a saloon. It is only the men who want to drink who drink, and every one knows that they will drink if we have, or have not, a canteen; the fact that he cannot buy liquor on the reservation has never, nor ever will keep a man sober one single hour when he can get all the intoxicating liquor that he wants just off the reservation. Now Mr. Advocate of the continuation of the abolishment of the canteen, are you really a friend of the soldier and honestly trying to do something to benefit him? If so, help him to get the canteen back.

A TESTOTALER.

LET THE SOLDIER RESIGN.

If the soldier could resign after a year's service, or at regular intervals, in time of peace, the efficiency of the Army would be materially increased in that a willing mind would be in the service. The loss by resignation would be readily made up by new volunteers, because the men entering the service would feel that they were not unalterably sacrificing everything that life holds dear for a long term of years. Desertions would be greatly reduced in numbers, and there would be less need for the proposed disfranchisement and other drastic measures. The country would have a very valuable increase in its drilled soldiery amongst its best young men. A year of soldier discipline to the increased number would be a bulwark of strength to the nation, and the Army would be more in touch with the people, which is a great consideration in a free country. Several years of camp life is the ruin of many to whom one year of discipline would be a benefit. What do your readers think of it? Can't we hear from them through your columns?

ALLEN H. SMITH.

Clyde, Ill., Dec. 20, 1904.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

What is now called the Home Fleet is to be made the principal command afloat in the gift of the British Admiralty. Hitherto the Mediterranean appointment has been looked upon in this light.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette calls attention to the fact that diplomatic missions accompanied by armed escorts are responsible for the following wars in quite recent years: The Kabul War, 1878-79; the Naga campaign, the Manipur campaign, the Waziri expedition, the Chitral campaign, and lastly, Tibet.

M. Saporet, an Italian lieutenant of Alpine chasseurs, has perfected a telemeter of a very simple kind, by means of which distances can be gauged with the greatest precision. The Minister of War has decided upon using it in the Italian army as a range finder.

President Loubet, of France, who has taken great interest in the present campaign for promoting kindness to animals, has consulted with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the feasibility of inviting co-operation with foreign powers to extend the terms of the Geneva Convention to horses employed by armies in time of war. The idea is that farriers who after a battle are employed in mitigating or putting an end to the sufferings of wounded horses shall be permitted to wear the badge of the Red Geneva Cross, and receive protection from the enemies' fire.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "As an instance of the paternal and practical way in which M. Berteaux manages the French Army, it is related that two Saint Cyr cadets, one a Socialist, the other a Conservative, had a violent political dispute, and the late Minister had convoked a court-martial to try them for insubordination. Meanwhile, as they were both in the graduating class, their commissions as lieutenants had been withheld. M. Berteaux at once dismissed the court-martial and had the two young cadets brought before him. In his cabinet he gave them both a sound, drastic, fatherly scolding, and so impressed the two young men that they spontaneously shook hands with each other, and M. Berteaux, without further ado, handed them their commissions, and the two happy lieutenants, after clinking glasses of champagne together at a neighboring restaurant, joined their respective regiments. This off-hand, practical way adopted by M. Berteaux to solve intricate problems is highly popular in the Army and throughout the country."

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 20, 1904.

Just as some companies had sat down to dinner and others were about to enter their respective mess halls on Monday, fire call sounded. The battalion turned out in good order in the usual nondescript uniform used upon these occasions, and took up the double time to the newly built fire station located next to the guard house, which was the scene of the fire. Very little trouble would have been experienced in getting a stream of water to play upon the building had it not been that the hose nozzles were found to be slightly frozen. This difficulty was soon overcome and large quantities of water from two lines of hose soon flooded the basement, where the fire was burning fiercely. In a very short time the officers were forced to conclude that they had a very stubborn fire to contend with.

By this time, of course, the prisoners had been removed

to a place of safety out of the cold, and the firemen from Sault St. Marie with their apparatus had arrived. Much hard work was accomplished by ice shrouded officers and men, several of whom spread large chunks of fun through the battalion by persistently appearing in unexpected places at exactly the wrong time, only to receive the full contents of a very large stiff and refractory hose, which would squirt its water only in the face of that intensely surprised individual and nowhere else. Towards evening the fire, which was caused, it is supposed, by exploding coal gas that had accumulated in the hot air furnace, died out. But the prisoners' happy home is a thing of the past.

Capt. Joseph F. Janda has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

Our unfortunate bachelor officers seem to have lost their greatest treasure, Bridget by name; occupation, chief cook and bottle washer. They hustle for a living between the canteen and hotels.

The case of the United States vs. the City of Sault St. Marie has been advanced on the docket, and will be called at the January term of the United States Court in Grand Rapids, at which time argument on the city's demurrer relative to the claims of the Government of \$68,500 damages will be heard. The case grew out of the Fort Brady fire some two years ago, which resulted in the destruction of the barracks, and the Government claims the city is liable for the loss by reason of the scarcity of water. The progress of the case will be watched with interest, and it looks as if the fight will be a determined one.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 15, 1904:

Appointments in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf., from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Oct. 29, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, A.C., from the Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm, with rank from Oct. 29, 1901.
Second Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to be first lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1904, vice Moreno, appointed second lieutenant of Infantry, U.S.A.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Department.

Capt. George D. Deshon, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Dec. 5, 1904.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. James P. Barney, 4th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1904.

Appointment in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, from July 1, 1904.

José Lugo-Vina, of Porto Rico, late captain and asst. surg., Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

The promotion of the following retired officers, with advanced rank, made during the recess of Congress, were confirmed by the Senate Dec. 16, 1904:

Promotions in the Army.

Colonels to be brigadier generals from April 23, 1904.

Pennypacker, Perry, Bailey, Viele, Wessells, Jr., Van Horne, Pratt, Catlin, Carrington, Rodenbough, Woodward, Van Voast, Head, Campbell, Summers, Bradley, Simpson, Saxton, Ball, Tidball, Magruder, Dudley, Hough, Gibson, Tilford, Mizner, Bell, Andrews, Heger, Perry, Smith, Page, Irwin, Blunt, Tompkins, Langdon, Lazelle, Chandler, Hodges, Comstock, Smith, Bingham, Abbot, Townsend, Gordon, Parker, Wood, Barriger, Closson, Lodor, Vincent, Biddle, Alexander, Cook, Benham, Carroll, Compton, Smith, Miles, Cooney, Coates, Whittemore, Alden, Williston, Lee, Scully, Hartsuff, Corliss, Woodhull, Ewers, Gilmore, Davis, Wilson, Byrne, Jackson, McGregor, Combs, Moore, Noyes, Wheelan, Greenleaf, Moale, Andruss, Burbank, Hennisee, Brown, Dimmick, Vose.

Lieut. colonels to rank as colonels from April 23, 1904.

Bradford, Field, Darnell, Shea, Avery, Chipman, Collins, Card, Smith, Green, Forsyth, Fryer, Wilcox, Janeway, Dandy, Horton, Gilman, Gibson, Randlett, Lacey, Jackson, Bainbridge, Willard, Middleton, Wolverton, Norvell, Wagner, Coe, Tilton, Koerber, Calef, Clapp, Brinkerhoff, Boyle, O'Brien, Ingalls, Kirkman, Woodruff, Wilson, Winne, Day, Varney.
Majors to rank as lieutenant colonels from April 23, 1904.
Keyes, Loud, Fehé, Cavenaugh, Parker, Wood, Runkle, Burbank, Enos, Latimer, Judd, Hawley, McMillan, Bridgman, Eckerson, Bentley, Gardner, Russell, Kauffman, Patzki, Larned, Poole, Rose, Bartholf, Bentzon, Crandall, Cronkhite, Vickery, Caldwell, Robinson, Darling, Black, Smith, Rexford, Stouch, Quinby, Murphy, Witcher, Gerlach, Summerhayes, Hamner, Fugger, Scantling, Hess, Jones, Baker, Edwards, Newbold, Gilbert.

Captains to rank as majors from April 23, 1904.

McGown, Morgan, Huxford, Dodge, Sprague, Norton, Bates, Greene, Von Schirach, Hoag, Kellier, Tyler, Atwell, Meyer, Nelson, Rittenhouse, Boehm, Johnston, Tompkins, MacConnell, Lee, Armes, White, Moore, Spencer, Abbott, Jackson, McGowan, Downey, Kelton, Smith, Troxel, McDougall, Logan, Miller, Overton, Maize, Lott, Conline, Tobey, Hamilton, Daugherty, Thompson, Fessenden, Zalinski, Anderson, Taylor, Luft, Routelle, Nickerson, Tidball, Churchill, Holmes, Hendershott, Murry, Brand, Kellogg, Bailey, McDonald, Butler, Judd, Smedberg, Barnitz, Keller, Bourne, McLoughlin, Rives, Conway, Armstrong, Miller, Stewart, Schreiner, Fitzgerald, Trimble, Gilbreth, Falck, Steelhammer, Monahan, Gunther, Kendall, Harkins, Shorkley, Benson, Foote, Parnell, Hamilton, Nichols, Fletcher, Morrison, Schooley, Dawson, Bancroft, Wheaton, Leahy, Robinson, Barstow, Sage, Bean, Stivers, Markland, Steinmetz, Wesendorf, Burnham, Callinan, Howe, Garretty, Quinn, Morgan, Conway, Hoffman, Burnett, Luhn, Drew, O'Brien, Uilo, De Rudlo, Munson, Romeyn, Morton, Carter, Clark, Bishop, Loettler, Patton.

Chaplains Francis H. Weaver, Delmar R. Lowell, William H. Pearson, William F. Hubbard, Henry H. Hall, Daniel Kendig, George W. Collier, Stephen G. Dodd, Osgood E. Herrick, Sherman M. Merrill, Winfield Scott, John H. Macomber, Brant C. Hammond, Bernard Kelly, Dudley Chase.

First lieutenants to rank as captains from April 23, 1904.

Halleck, DuBois, Bowker, Rice, Cortelyou, Carter, Marcotte, Albee, Miller, Cresson, Abbott, Orlean, Trout, Gibbon, Young, Mulhall, Cushman, Williams, Fitch, Kennicott, Shurley, Curtis, Mullikin, Hogarty, Keyes, Mellen, Rice, Olmstead, Jones, Rutherford, Budd, Boswell, Whitman, Nelson, Lewis, Sands, Bannister, Briggs.

Second lieutenants to rank as first lieutenants from April 23, 1904.

Hogarty, Madden, Magnitzky, Davison, Reed, Williams.

With the rank of brigadier general.

Colonel Vogdes, with rank from May 20, 1904.

Colonel Raymond, with rank from June 11, 1904.

Colonel Jacobs, with rank from June 25, 1904.

Colonel McGinness, with rank from Sept. 17, 1904.

With rank of colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Gardner, with rank from Aug. 3, 1904.

With rank of lieutenant colonel.

Major Fuller, with rank from May 13, 1904.

Major Watrous, with rank from Sept. 6, 1904.

With the rank of major.

Captain Sternberg, with rank from Sept. 15, 1904.

S.O. DEC. 22, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., is extended fourteen days.

First Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., is relieved at Fort Logan H. Roots, and will proceed to Fort Reno, for duty with the companies of the 30th Infantry, stationed there.

Col. John D. Hall, asst. surg. general, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco.

G.O. 189, NOV. 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., for the trial of 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., who was charged with "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, as heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal, the sentence being confirmed by the President.

G.O. 183, DEC. 3, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes tables exhibiting the results of small arms competitions held by the Departments of Luzon, Mindanao and Visayas, for the season of 1904.

G.O. 192, DEC. 22, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Troops armed with the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, will be equipped with the following:

1. Arms and equipments of a sergeant, a corporal, and a private of Infantry, Coast Artillery and Engineers: 1 U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, 1 gun sling, 1 rifle cartridge belt, with fastener, 1 pair rifle cartridge-belt suspenders, 1 waist belt, 1 cartridge box (McKeever), 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap, 1 set blanket-roll straps, 1 haversack, 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.
Also there will be kept on hand for use when necessary on special occasions, for each sergeant—1 revolver, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver cartridge box.

2. Arms and equipments of sergeants major, regimental quartermaster sergeants, regimental commissary sergeants, and color sergeants, of all foot troops, and of battalion quartermaster sergeants of engineers: 1 non-commissioned officer's sword, 1 revolver, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver cartridge box, 1 revolver cartridge belt, with loop for saber attachment, 1 waist belt, 1 frog, 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap, 1 set blanket-roll straps, 1 haversack, 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.

Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps will have instead of the non-commissioned officer's sword and frog—1 light artillery saber, 1 saber attachment and slide, 1 saber knot.

Non-commissioned staff officers of the battalions of engineers will have the same arms and equipments as sergeants major of the Artillery Corps, except that the light cavalry saber will be substituted for the light artillery saber.

3. Arms and equipments of a regimental non-commissioned staff officer, a sergeant, a corporal, and a private of cavalry: 1 U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, 1 revolver, 1 cavalry saber, 1 gun sling, 1 rifle cartridge belt, with fastener and loop for saber attachment, 1 pair rifle cartridge-belt suspenders, 1 saber belt, complete, 1 saber knot, 1 cartridge box (McKeever), 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver cartridge box, 1 revolver lanyard, 1 canteen, 1 canteen strap, 1 haversack, 1 set blanket-roll straps, 2 spurs, 2 spur straps, 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.

4. Arms and equipments of non-commissioned officers and privates of bands for all arms of the Service and (excepting enameled leather waist belt) of trumpeters and musicians: 1 revolver, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver cartridge box, 1 revolver cartridge belt, with fastener, 1 revolver lanyard (if mounted), 1 waist belt, 1 waist belt enameled leather of color of arm of Service, 2 spurs (if mounted), 2 spur straps (if mounted), 1 canteen, 1 haversack, 2 canteen haversack straps, 1 canteen strap (if mounted), 1 set blanket roll straps, 1 meat can, 1 cup, 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon.

In addition to the above a drum major of a mounted band will have—1 cavalry saber, 1 saber attachment and slide, 1 saber attachment and slide of enameled leather of color of arm of Service, 1 saber knot. The revolver cartridge belt issued to mounted drum majors, will have the loop for saber attachment.

5. Horse equipments: 1 curb bridle, 1 watering bridle, 1 currycomb, 1 horsebrush, 1 halter, 1 link, 1 lariet, 1 lariet strap, 1 nosebag, 1 picket pin, 1 saddle, 1 saddlebag, 1 saddle blanket, 1 surcingle, 2 saber straps, 1 rifle scabbard, and when specially required, 1 horse cover, or horse cover blanket lined according to climate, 1 stirrup, with socket for guldron.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 193, DEC. 22, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Par. 1 corrects an error made in Executive Order, dated May 29, 1903, setting apart for military purposes a tract of land at Malabang, Mindanao.

Par. 2 is as follows: Nothing in Para. 4 and 11 of G.O. 109, W.D., of June 20, 1904, shall be construed as affecting the accountability of post ordnance officers for property, such as targets and target material for small arms practice, ammunition and spare parts for small arms, or other property, which does not pertain to armament, nor account ability of commanding officers of organizations stationed at seacoast forts for strictly company troops or field battery material. Property that has been transferred contrary to this interpretation of the order in question will be retransferred to the proper officer.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

G.O. 189, DEC. 15, 1904, WAR DEPT.
Paragraphs 234, 1316, 1474 and 1507, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

234. No ensign, pennon, streamer or other banner of any kind other than the flags, colors, standards, pennants, and guidons prescribed by the Army Regulations or otherwise authorized by the War Department will be used by the Army or by any regiment or other organization thereof.

1316. The original order, or certified copy, including indorsements, will accompany each voucher for mileage, and when transportation in kind has been furnished for the whole or for any part of the distance actually traveled, the order must be indorsed by the quartermaster issuing the transportation, showing between what points and over what route such transportation was furnished.

1474. Upon the recommendation of a medical officer, accompanied by a certificate stating the disability for which treatment at the hospital is recommended and the opinion of the medical officer that such treatment will conduce to the more rapid recovery of the patient, forwarded through military channels to the Military Secretary of the Army, an officer of the Army on the active list may, in the discretion of the War Department, be ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, or the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment.

In exceptional cases the recommendation may be made by telegraph through military channels.

Retired officers of the Army may make direct application accompanied by a medical certificate to the Mil-

tary Secretary of the Army for permission to enter the hospital.

In the case of an enlisted man, the commanding officer of a military post or station, after having ascertained by telegraph from the commanding officer of the hospital that beds are available, is authorized upon the receipt of a certificate from the senior medical officer of the post or station setting forth that the soldier is a proper subject for special treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas, to order him there without further reference to the department commander or the War Department. The surgeon making the certificate will be held strictly responsible for the proper selection of each case.

Similar action will be taken in the case of enlisted patients selected for treatment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, except that the preliminary telegraphic inquiry will not be made, but the soldier, or in case he is provided with an attendant, the attendant will be furnished by the commanding officer with an official telegram blank, with instructions to telegraph from Deming, New Mexico, to the commanding officer of the hospital, reporting the train upon which he may be expected.

In cases of tuberculosis the surgeon will be held responsible, not only for the proper diagnosis, but also that recommendation is made for transfer to the hospital as early as possible.

1567. When hospital care and treatment are required by an officer or enlisted man on duty with any command or detachment, and cannot be had in an Army hospital, the commanding officer may obtain the required service in a civil hospital. If the officer requiring treatment is on duty without troops, or the enlisted man is on duty where there is no officer, he may himself arrange for the required service. Accounts of civil hospitals employed under this paragraph will be sent to the Surgeon General. They should indicate the daily or weekly rate charged, and the several items of service furnished to the hospital (as, e. g., medical attendance, medicines, nursing, lodging, board), and be accompanied by a report showing that agreement, if any, was made as to rates, or by the original agreement, if written. In no case should the rate agreed upon or charged exceed the usual local charge for like service to private patients. If the hospital rate is itemized, as so much for board, so much for room, so much for medical attendance, etc., the item rates must be shown. Extras, such as ambulance service, use of operating room, etc., not covered by the daily or weekly rate, must be separately itemized. Accounts which include the board of enlisted men will be forwarded by the Surgeon General to the Auditor of the War Department for settlement and apportionment to the proper appropriations. If not itemized, a just apportionment is deemed to be one-fourth for board, and three-fourths for medical attendance, medicines, nursing and lodgings. Accounts which do not include the board of enlisted men may, if reasonable and just, be settled under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Officers should, when practicable, pay hospital bills for their own care, and transmit proper accounts to the Surgeon General for reimbursement of so much thereof as may be chargeable to the United States. The board of officers is not allowable from public funds, and the Surgeon General will make appropriate deductions therefor. Reimbursement accounts will be stated in the name of the hospital for the entire amount paid. The officer will certify the fact and amount of the payment, and must produce the receipt of the hospital for the same, which may be given separately or be added to the hospital certificate on the form. The officer, instead of the hospital, should in this case sign the receipt at the foot of the form.

If the officer pays only that portion of the bill covering or supposed to cover his board, the entire bill of the hospital should be deducted therefrom by proper credit entry, thus showing the net amount claimed by the hospital. In this case the receipt should be signed by the hospital.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
Note.—The last amendment of Army Regulations was made in General Orders, No. 156, War Department, Sept. 26, 1904.

G.O. 190, DEC. 20, 1904, WAR DEPT.
The privileges of living out of quarters may be granted by recruiting officers to the following classes of members of recruiting parties:

(1) Soldiers who were married prior to their last enlistment or prior to their transfer to the recruiting service.

(2) Soldiers who may hereafter receive permission from the War Department to marry.

The privilege of living out of quarters will not be extended to more than one man at each main station. When an enlisted man to whom this privilege has been granted desires to be subsisted independently, he will submit in writing an application to the Military Secretary of the Army to be paid the contract price of subsistence. This application will be forwarded by the recruiting officer, with his recommendation and with such information in regard thereto as may be deemed pertinent.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 191, DEC. 21, 1904, WAR DEPT.
This order gives the names of the officers of the retired list of the Army, duly confirmed by the Senate for advancement in grade upon the retired list of the Army, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1904. The Attorney General having expressed the opinion that "Advancement on the retired list such as is authorized by the act of April 22, 1904, does not create an office and is not accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power," no appointments or commissions can be given to the officers advanced in grade under the provisions of the act cited. [The list of officers will be found under the head of confirmations in this week's issue.—Ed.]

FIELD GLASSES.

CIRCULAR, NOV. 1, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Nov. 1, 1904.

Field Glasses for Officers of the Army.
The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has of late received so many requests from officers of the Army for information concerning the purchase by them of field glasses for their individual use that it has been decided to advise officers as follows concerning the various types of field glasses, their prices, and how they may be purchased:

There are really but two types of field glasses, viz, the Galilean and Prismatic, although there are many makes of each type. Glasses of various makes of both types have been issued to officers, field batteries, and other organizations for test and report. Reports indicate that neither type gives satisfaction under all circumstances.

Varying conditions of temperature, humidity, and clearness of atmosphere make it certain that different types for different conditions will have to be adopted. For example, reports received from San Antonio, Texas, indicate that the high (6 to 8) power Prismatic glasses are there much to be preferred, whereas the Artillerymen in northern stations, where the light is less powerful and the atmosphere less clear, give their unqualified approval to the Galilean type of field glass of large diameter and rather low (3 1-2 to 5) magnifying power.

It is, of course, evident that no one glass can suit everybody, as different persons have eyes of different capabilities. While the most important quality of a glass is definition—that is, the sharpness of the image seen through it—yet the qualities of power, light, and field are but little less important.

No single field glass can furnish a maximum result as to these four qualities, and in consequence all glasses must be compromises. In addition, whether a glass is held by a mounted man with a free hand, by one on

foot, or in a glassholder, very markedly different powers are used with advantage.

The best that can be done is to select certain standard glasses, leaving the individual free to utilize special advantages from a glass most nearly suited to his eyes, position, locality, and special need.

The following firms quote prices to officers on glasses for their own use, orders to be placed through this office:

Avizard Freres, Paris.—Galilean glass, magnifying power about 4; tubes covered with tan leather; in neat tan leather carrying case with compass in top, small, light and very durable. Price \$17.16. Money order to be made to Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., New York. Can be delivered at once.

Voigtlander & Son, Germany.—Galilean glass, magnifying power about 4; splendid glass, somewhat larger and heavier than the Avizard. Price \$39.25 f.o.b. New York. International money order to be made to Voigtlander & Son, Braunschweig, Germany.

Jena, Galilean.—Day and night, two-power glass, powers 3 1-2 and 5 1-2, large eye piece; changes power automatically; in tan leather carrying case. Price \$17.50. Money order to be made to Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., New York.

Prismatic Glasses.

Busch, Germany.—"Prisma Binocle," 6 and 9-power. Price \$29.50. Money order to be made to Saks Optical Company, Washington, District of Columbia.

Goetz.—"Trieder Binocular," 6-power, \$29.14; 9-power, \$34.20; 10-power, \$39.25, f.o.b. New York. Money order to be made to C. P. Goetz, New York.

Goetz.—"Special Army Binocular," about 7-power. Price \$36.50. Money order to be made to Saks Optical Company, Washington, District of Columbia.

Warner & Swasey Company.—"Porro-Prism" glass, 6 or 8-power, \$30; 10-power, \$36; f.o.b. Cleveland, Ohio.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.—"Porro-Prism" glass, 5-power, \$30 f.o.b. Rochester, New York.

Officers desiring to purchase any of the above glasses for their personal use should forward to this office New York exchange or domestic money order payable to the firm named, except in the case of the Voigtlander glass, when international money order must be sent. Glasses will then be sent by express "collect" to the purchaser. A. W. GREELY, Brig. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A.

G.O. 26, NOV. 16, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
The following report of the inspector of small arms practice of the department is published for the information of all concerned.

The department commander desires to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the officers and enlisted men of the Department his satisfaction with an appreciation of the results obtained during this year's target practice. Although practically half of the enlisted strength of the department is composed of men with less than one year's service, still the records show a decided increase in percentage by most classes, and especially in the general average. The general increase attained, under the cited conditions, could be accomplished only by careful and earnest attention on the part of both officers and enlisted men, and shows that they fully appreciate the value of this, the paramount feature of the enlisted man's training.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

This is followed by a report from the inspector of small arms practice from which we make the extracts which follow. It also contains some excellent recommendations which we shall refer to next week.

Carbine and Rifle Firing.

During this year, to date, there have been assigned to the troops in this department, 1,206 recruits out of a total strength of 2,492. One regiment and two battalions of another regiment arrived in the department from foreign service, in the Philippine Islands, either just before or during the target season and could not be afforded the regular time for preliminary instruction. Practice has, however, been faithfully carried to completion in each case in the face of the difficulties resulting from the many changes as cited above, and under such conditions the records show an increase in percentage over last year and are therefore very satisfactory.

The general figure of merit for the department this year is 49.0; the general figure of merit for last year was 39.5, making an increase in percentage of 9.5.

The highest general figure of merit in carbine firing was attained by Troop G, 3d Cav., (65.6); the lowest, by Troop H, 5th Cav., (21.9).

In rifle firing, Co. M, 2d Inf., has the highest general figure of merit (69.3); Co. L, 29th Inf., the lowest (29.1).

The post having the highest general figure of merit is Fort Grant (60.3); the lowest, Fort DuChesne (33.5).

The regiment having the highest general figure of merit is 2d Infantry (57.5); the lowest, 29th Infantry (39.1).

Corpl. George Rothermel, Troop G, 3d Cav., leads the Cavalry in carbine firing with a percentage of 70.3, while Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, Co. H, 2d Inf., leads in rifle firing, with a percentage of 83.0.

The percentage of those who completed the course of firing and qualified in the several classes during the last two years are as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Expert riflemen83	1.06
Sharpshooters	2.50	3.70
Marksmen	11.59	2.94
First-Class	19.03	14.03
Second-Class	29.55	24.55
Third-Class	36.50	53.72
	100.00	100.00

Revolver Firing.

The average percentage for the Cavalry, dismounted and mounted practice with revolver, shows considerable increase in percentage as follows:

Average percentage 1903	46.63
Average percentage 1904	50.10
Gain	3.47

Troop I, 5th Cav., leads with an average percentage of 73.0, while Troop H, 5th Cav., is lowest with an average percentage of 42.0.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., leads the officers of Cavalry in this class of firing with an average percentage of 92.1, while Corpl. F. F. Fairfield, Troop I, 5th Cav., has the highest average among the enlisted men, 86.5.

In dismounted pistol practice, prescribed for all organizations other than Cavalry armed with pistol, Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Inf., leads with an average of 97.5.

"Last year with three regiments of Infantry and Cavalry in the department, there were qualified as expert riflemen eighteen, and as sharpshooters sixty-three. During the last examination for gunners in the two field batteries in this department, there were qualified as first-class gunners twenty-six, as second-class fourteen. The average strength of the Infantry and Cavalry in the department during last year was 1823; thus giving one expert rifleman to about every 100 men. The average strength of the two field batteries in the department during the year was about 220 men, thus giving one first-class gunner to about every three men."

G.O. 27, Dec. 7, 1904, Department of the Colorado.
Publishes a table, showing the best records made in the various important athletic events by the troops of this Department.

G.O. 20, Dec. 12, 1904, Southwestern Division.
The theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers of artillery will be restricted to that prescribed in G.O. No. 141, W.D., current series, and G.O. No. 71, A.G.O., series of 1903, and all existing orders from these headquarters are modified accordingly.

By command of Major General Summer; Henry A. Greene, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, Dec. 14, 1904, Southwestern Division.
Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., is detailed for duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Division Commander and will proceed to Oklahoma and report for duty as such.

G.O. 41, DEC. 12, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.
The 23th Battery, Field Art., will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kas., so as to arrive at San Francisco, Cal., not later than Dec. 27, 1904. Its guns, horses, mules, and equipments will be sent direct from Fort Leavenworth to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., instead of to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 37, OCT. 31, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.
Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Tucker, deputy paymaster general, is assigned and announced as chief paymaster of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments and changes of stations of post quartermaster sergeants are made: Howard Irving to Malate Barracks, Manila, relieving Forest R. Jacobs, who will report at Imus, Cavite, relieving Arthur Levinsohn, who will report at Nasugbu, Batangas. Samuel L. Kemp to Calamba, Laguna, and George W. Thornburg, to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines. (Nov. 2, Phil. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Robert Benjamin, Fort Winthrop, Mass., will be relieved from further duty at that post, and sent to such post as the C.O., Artillery District of Boston, Mass., may designate. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Charles Smart, asst. surg. general, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will repair to Washington, D.C., with a view to appearing before a retiring board. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1905, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Henry D. Brown, is extended to include Jan. 1, 1905. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

The following named officers will report to Major William C. Borden, surg., president of the examining board, at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for advancement: First Lieut. George W. Mathews, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, asst. surg. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., now sick in First Reserve Hospital, Manila, is relieved from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as sanitary inspector at these headquarters and in charge of quartermaster's dispensary and hospital corps detachment on Inter-island transports, Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg., who will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 8, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas E. Brower, H.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Adam Korn, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Martin Rose, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Rose will be sent to Angel Island, Cal., and from there to Manila, P.I., on the first available transport. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Archibald Robbins and Charles T. Loebenstein, H.C., First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Francis J. Ives, surgeon, from duty at Fort Sheridan, to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Samuel A. Greenwell, from Cleburne, Tex., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., relieved. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The following named surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transports to sail from that place on or about the dates set opposite the respective names: Major William P. Kendall, March 1, 1905; Major Francis A. Winter, March 1, 1905; Major Henry C. Fisher, April 1, 1905; Major William W. Gray, April 1, 1905; Major Paul Shillock, May 1, 1905. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The leave for twenty-one days granted Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is extended seven days. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, is extended five days. (Dec. 13, D. Mo.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. L. Griffes lectured Sunday evening, Dec. 11, on "Mary, Queen of Scots," assisted by the Congregational choir from Walla Walla.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following named officers of the Signal Corps will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty: First Lieut. Reginald E. McNally; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 284, Dec. 3, 1904, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., the forts in the Artillery District of Delaware, and Fort Monroe, Va., on business pertaining to the electrical installations of the Signal Corps. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., Signal Corps, from duty in the Department of Luzon, to the Signal officer, Philippines Division, for duty, with station in Manila. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as acting signal officer of that department, relieving 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, who will report to the signal officer of the division for duty, with station in Manila. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Campbell, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Dec. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, is detailed for duty on the U.S. chartered transport Proteus in connection with laying and repairing cables. (Oct. 26, Phil. Div.)

First Class Pvt. Frank E. Holmes, Signal Corps, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty as telegraph operator at that post during the illness of Sergt. Lucier, Signal Corps. (Oct. 26, Phil. Div.)

Promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, announced Dec. 16, include the following:

To be first-class sergeant: Sergt. John Stuart (being the senior sergeant, signal Corps), to date Dec. 16, 1904.

To be sergeant: Corpl. John F. James, to date Dec. 16.
 To be corporals: First-class Privts. Lee Gilmore, William Leonberger, Thomas J. Meagher, and Irving J. Martin, to date Dec. 16, 1904.
 So much of Par. Orders No. 22, Nov. 16, 1904, signal office, as relates to First-class Sergt. Frank J. Shubert, is revoked, this soldier having been promoted to the grade of first-class sergeant on Nov. 1, 1904. (Dec. 16, Sig. Off.)
 The following announcements are made of promotions by the signal officers, Philippine Division:
 To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. Michael Doyle, Frank Kehoe, Jr., Frank J. Shubert, Christian Wahl, and William J. Zwick, to date Nov. 1, 1904.
 To be sergeants: Corpals. Guy M. Campbell, James A. Giddens, Orville Y. Hale, LeRoy A. Walters, Louis T. Fuller, and Frank Craighead, to date Nov. 1, 1904.
 To be corporals: First-class Privts. George F. Watson, James M. Riley, Edward Miles, Luther C. Box, Harry DePuy, Paul A. E. Carlson, and George W. Hull, to date Nov. 1, 1904.
 To be sergeant: Corpl. Robert J. Weir, to date Nov. 3, 1904.
 To be corporal: First-class Pvt. Edward F. Lathrop, to date Nov. 3, 1904.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

First Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., is granted leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan. (Oct. 29, Phil. Div.)
 Major Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav. (recently promoted from captain, 1st Cav.), is relieved from further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for assignment to a squadron. (Dec. 8, D. Texas.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav., is further extended to include Dec. 31, 1904. (Dec. 20, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. W. B. Pershing, Sqdn. Adj., 4th Cav., relieved from temporary duty with Troop D. (S.O. No. 102, Dec. 7, 4th Cav.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Capt. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 17, At. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 8th Cav. (Dec. 12, D. Texas.)

The leave granted Capt. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Dec. 10, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (Dec. 13, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. James P. Barney, recently promoted (from 2d lieutenant, 4th Cavalry), with rank from Oct. 22, 1904, is assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which he is assigned. (Dec. 21, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Myron B. Bowditch, 10th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo. (Dec. 14, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Edward C. Brooks, 11th Cav. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Capt. Charles B. Drake, 14th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, will join his proper station. (Nov. 7, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 14th Cav., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan. (Oct. 26, Phil. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month and twenty-one days, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1905, is granted Veterinarian J. Willgans, 15th Cav. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A.C., will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, and the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., for the purpose of studying methods of instruction and return to his proper station. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Davis, A.C. (Dec. 17, D.E.)
 Second Lieut. James E. Wilson, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to attached, 93d Co., C.A., and will join that company upon the expiration of his present leave. (Dec. 15, W. D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Earle D'A. Pearce, A.C. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C. (Dec. 13, W. D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Willard D. Newbill, A.C. (Dec. 19, W. D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on Dec. 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Davis, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 4, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Ralston, A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Morrison, A.C., Fort Riley. (Dec. 10, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Major Granger Adams, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 6, D. Mo.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. R. E. Wylie, A.C. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 4, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Ralston, A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Col. Samuel M. Mills, A.C. (Dec. 21, D.E.)

Leave for five days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, A.C. (Dec. 21, D.E.)

The sick leave granted Capt. E. H. Catlin, A.C., is further extended one month on account of sickness. (Dec. 21, At. Div.)

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, A.C., is detailed, under the provisions of Sec. 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, for service and to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department, to take effect Jan. 1, 1905. (Dec. 21, W. D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, A.C. (Dec. 21, W. D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. S. Guignard, A.C., is extended to include Jan. 4, 1905. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, 5th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major, to date from Dec. 16, 1904, is announced. (Dec. 16, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 4, 1905, is granted Capt. C. A. Martin, 8th Inf. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Sick leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf. (Dec. 19, W. D.)

Second Lieut. James Garfield McIlroy, 9th Inf., will join his company at Pekin, China. (Oct. 31, Phil. Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital to join his proper station at Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (Oct. 26, Phil. Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month and twenty-two days is granted 2d Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 19th Inf. (Dec. 3, D. Col.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYANT.

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., now sick in First Reserve Hospital, will upon being returned to duty, report to Major William W. Gibson, General Staff, for temporary duty in the division of military information, with station in Manila. (Nov. 7, Phil. Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to join his proper station at Malabang, Mindanao. (Oct. 27, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., to duty from sick in First Reserve Hospital, will join his proper station at Parang, Mindanao. (Oct. 26, Phil. Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (Dec. 19, W. D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Milwaukee, Wis., and will return to his proper station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 10, D. Lakes.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The retirement from active service Dec. 16, 1904, of Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (Dec. 16, W. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav.; Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.; Capt. Charles P. Sumner, A.C.; is appointed to meet at Fort Meyer, Va., for the purpose of reporting whether the type of stable recently constructed at that post for the Artillery is satisfactory with regard to light and ventilation. (Dec. 21, W. D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Howard, Md., on the 23d of December, 1904. Detail: Col. Frank Thorp, A.C.; Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Compton Wilson, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Shurtle, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Hug S. Brown, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., A.C., Judge Advocate. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Serg. William Bowman, Co. K, 10th Inf.; Pvt. William Johnston, Co. H, 29th Inf. (Dec. 20, W. D.)

First Class Pvt. Arthur Monahan, O.D., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson from the 28th Inf. to the 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, from the 24th Inf. to the 28th Inf. Lieutenant Hall will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Dec. 16, W. D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect Dec. 17 at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. Lanning Parsons from the 8th Cav., to the 9th Cav.; Capt. Rush S. Wells from the 9th Cav. to the 8th Cav. Captain Parsons will join the regiment to which he is transferred upon being relieved from duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. Captain Wells will join his regiment to which he is transferred. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

Second Lieut. Otis R. Cole, is transferred from the 27th Inf. to the 19th Inf. He will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 20, W. D.)

The following transfers are made in the Philippine Scouts: 2d Lieut. Herman Hering from the 11th to the 28th Co.; 2d Lieut. Archi Deubery from the 28th to the 11th Co. (Nov. 3, Phil. Div.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Signal Corps of the Army: 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, A.C. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

Capt. William Davis, Jr., U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio, to take effect Jan. 1, 1905. (Dec. 15, W. D.)

Major Henry P. Ritzkus, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Buffalo, N.Y., for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., who will proceed to join his regiment. (Dec. 19, W. D.)

The board of officers appointed for the preparation of Field Artillery drill regulations, will, when the military exercises with the battery of new rapid-fire field guns can not be continued at Fort Riley, Kas., return to Washington, D.C., and resume its work upon the Field Artillery drill regulations. (Dec. 17, W. D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle, Nov. 23.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 16 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At New York.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. 2, for Manila.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 15.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Dec. 12.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 15. To sail for Manila Dec. 31.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

We publish, by request, this list of the superintendents of National cemeteries:

Alexandria, La., William Wilson; Alexandria, Va., J. V. Davis; Andersonville, Ga., E. S. Past; Annapolis, Md., Jno. B. Russell; Antietam, Md., J. M. Bryant; Arlington, Va., Andrew B. Drum.

Balls Bluff, Va., Joseph Waters; Barrancas, Fla., A. H. Gale; Baton Rouge, La., Geo. P. Dean; Battle Ground, D.C., J. W. Lewis; Beaufort, S.C., J. R. Dickson; Beverly, N.J., V. A. Menuez; Brownsville, Tex., J. K. Powers.

Camp Butler, Ill., L. H. Dow; Camp Nelson, Ky., J. M. Ferguson; Cave Hill, Ky., O. P. Anderson; Chalmette, La., E. M. Main; Chattanooga, Tenn., Jno. Trindle; City Point, Va., E. R. Fonda; Cold Harbor, Va., P. B. Corwin; Corinth, Miss., J. M. Dickey; Culpeper, Va., W. E. Reppert; Custer Battlefield, Mont., A. N. Grover; Cypress Hills, N.Y., Ed. Taubenspeck.

Danville, Va., F. H. Osbourne.

Fayetteville, Ark., G. E. James; Finns Point, N.J., J. F. Tomlin; Florence, S.C., John Delacroy; Donelson, Tenn., T. B. Robinson; Gibson, Ind., T. A. J. Chapman; Harrison, Va., J. C. Jarvis; Leavenworth, Kans., M. S. Retter;

McPherson, Neb., L. B. May; Scott, Kans., F. B. Depla-

plane; Smith, Ark., William Dillon; Fredericksburg, Va., M. M. Jeffereys.

Gettysburg, Pa., Calvin Hamilton; Glendale, Va., J. W.

Mathews; Grafton, W. Va., John Clark.

Hampton, Va., George Hess.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., H. C. Magoon; Jefferson City, Mo., Alonzo McClain.

Keokuk, Iowa, Noble Warwick; Knoxville, Tenn., Edwd. Harbison.

Lebanon, Ky., J. H. Thomas; Little Rock, Ark., Thos. Kremenetz; Loudon Park, Md., B. F. Taylor.

Marietta, Ga., J. A. Cummerford; Memphis, Tenn., T. H. Savage; Mexico City, Mex., John Ayers; Mill Springs, Ky., J. L. Cook; Mobile, Ala., J. B. Erion; Mound City, Ill., F. A. Cimeran.

Nashville, Tenn., L. S. Doolittle; Natchez, Miss., R. C. Taylor; New Albany, Ind., James Albertson; Newbern, N.C., G. P. Thornton.

Philadelphia, Pa., John Laun; Poplar Grove, Va., R. B. Hill; Port Hudson, La., G. W. Ford.

Raleigh, N.C., James H. Smith; Richmond, Va., Frank Barrows.

San Antonio, Tex., W. W. Morris; San Francisco, Cal., H. V. Richt; Santa Fe, N. Mex., G. D. Crittenden; Seven Pines, Va., G. H. Taylor; Shiloh, Tenn., J. W. Shaw; Soldiers' Home, D.C., W. M. Jones; Springfield, Mo., A. D. King; Staunton, Va., S. S. Cole; Stone River, Tenn., Clayton Hart.

Vicksburg, Miss., Thomas Shea.

Winnington, N.C., H. C. Lacy; Winchester, Va., E. J. Lewis.

Yorktown, Va., W. F. Vandey.

Of the 349,852 interments in these cemeteries about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, and Wood-

lawn.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 20, 1904.

A truly informal and delightful chafing dish party was given by the bachelors of "No. 16," to the visiting girls, Miss Cochran, Miss Avery, of Cincinnati, and the Misses Fels, of St. Louis. After a game of finch at one and fan tan at another table, Lieutenants Kingman and Beals presided at the chafing dishes of creamed oysters and spaghetti, Italiane, and were ably assisted by Lieutenants Westcott and McCune, an occasional word of advice and caution as to seasoning, etc., being thrown in by the interested and expectant guests. It is needless to add that the result would have delighted an epicure.

Mrs. Jack Bennet gave a kitchen shower for Miss Pauline Buck on Monday. The table was artistically decorated in bridal array, with flowers and colonial candle sticks, Mrs. Bennet dispensing chocolate and Miss Cochran tea at the opposite end of the table. Miss Pauline's kitchen was so well supplied with granite and tinware, that she will only have to find out to what uses the numerous gifts may be put in order to become a model housekeeper. Another evidence of the popularity of Miss Pauline (now Mrs. Hyatt) was a beautiful luncheon given for her by Mrs. Matthews on Saturday, before her wedding. White carnations formed the centerpiece of the table, the place cards being hand-painted cupids and the souvenirs tiny trunks and hat boxes, filled with heart-shaped bon-bons. Those present were the Misses Buck, Avery, Cochran and Jones.

Mrs. Kennedy gave a charming card party for the young people on Friday. Six-handed euchre was played enthusiastically until the refreshments were served. Mrs. Hilgarde was the winner of the ladies' prize and Mrs. Atkins of the gentlemen's. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hilgarde, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, the Misses Cochran, Avery, Fels, Buck and Jackson, Lieutenants Kingman, Beals, Westcott and McCune.

The ladies' morning bridge club was entertained at Mrs. Atkins's on Friday morning. The usual good game was enjoyed as was the luncheon that followed.

Mrs. Jack Bennet had a guessing contest party for Miss Avery and Miss Cochran, on Tuesday, the 29th, after the game and prizes had been awarded. Mrs. Bennet and Mrs. Beckurts prepared the supper on the chafing dish. Those present were Miss Cochran, Miss Avery, Mrs. Beckurts and Mrs. Will Bennett, Lieutenants Kingman, Westcott, Beals and McCune.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 19, 1904.

Miss Edwards, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Buchanan. Captain and Mrs. Normoyle have arrived in the post, and will live on Grant avenue. Captain Normoyle relieves Captain Atkinson, as quartermaster of the post.

Miss Sheldon entertained the young people on Saturday evening. Progressive peanuts was the game enjoyed, the prizes being awarded to Miss Edwards and to Lieut. C. O. Sherrill.

Mrs. W. O. Donaldson and daughter, Miss Mason, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper. Lieutenant Black, Eng. Corps, gave a delightful hop supper after the hop Friday evening. His guests were Misses Mason, Torney, Sheldon, Elsie Burbank, Lieutenants Bagby, Mitchell, Elliott, Pettis, Howell, Schley, and Captain Kelley. The chaperons were: Capt. and Mrs. H. Deakyn and Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. England.

Mrs. L. S. McCormick gave a very enjoyable card party last Saturday afternoon, a great many guests from Leavenworth being present.

Quite a number of officers and ladies from the post attended the performance of the Wizard of Oz in Leavenworth Thursday evening.

The 9th Cavalry jubilee minstrels will appear at the post gymnasium theater on next Thursday evening. The 6th Infantry orchestra will give regular weekly concerts in Pope hall on Thursday evenings.

The Infantry and Cavalry school and the Staff school will close on next Friday for the Christmas holidays. The student officers will all enjoy two weeks' vacation.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Armstrong and son left last week to spend a month with Lieutenant Armstrong's parents in Tennessee.

FORT RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 19, 1904.

Last week the reading club met at Mrs. Stull's. Today it will meet with Mrs. Scott and instead of the usual reading, members will make decorations for the Christmas tree for the enlisted men, for which the chaplain is making vast preparations. Mrs. Charles F. Kieffer returned home Tuesday night. Lieut. S. T. Ansell and family also arrived Tuesday. Mrs. McCallum officiated at the tea table at Mrs. Myer's Wednesday afternoon.

Most of the week we have had high winds and on Thursday a slight snowstorm, which was in fact a blizzard while it lasted.

Friday evening the fortnightly hop was well attended. Mrs. Myer with Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Harvey received. The supper served after the hops are very delightful, and do away with individual suppers which in so large a garrison are rather hard to manage. The 32d Degree Masons of Cheyenne gave a ball Friday night. Several officers of the garrison have recently taken the 32d degree.

Two of the new sets of quarters have been turned over to the quartermaster and already applications have been made for them. The 8th Battery of Field Artillery is expected here on Monday next.

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The Court of Claims has decided that the 10 per cent.
increase for foreign service to army officers should be
calculated upon longevity pay as well as grade pay.

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MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July
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and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

Colonel Murray is not satisfied with the cut in his ap-
propriation for the School of Submarine Defense from
\$10,000 to \$5,000 and has gone to Washington to see if
he cannot persuade the Congressional committee to take
a more liberal view of his necessities. As Colonel Mur-
ray shows, the system of training has been developed, and
it is possible now to obtain men who understand the
work of laying mines as a means of defense, and any-
thing which interfered with the system would prove
disastrous. It is absolutely necessary to have men who
are fully acquainted with the mines, their construction,
operation and placing; inefficient men would lead to all
sorts of trouble and weaken the system of defense.

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The North Sea Commission of naval officers to inquire
as to the action of the Russian Baltic Fleet in firing on
English fishing vessels in the North Sea, held its first
session in the French Foreign Office in Paris Dec. 22.
Admiral Baron von Spaun, of the Austro-Hungarian
navy, was unanimously selected as the fifth member of
the commission and Admiral Fournier, of the French
navy, was elected chairman. Rear Admiral Charles H.
Davis, U.S.N., the American member, and the other mem-
bers all appeared in civilian dress. After completing its
organization the commission adjourned until Jan. 9.

There appears to be some dissatisfaction with signal
service on the part of enlisted men and there is difficulty
in obtaining for the Signal Corps a sufficient number of
men of the right sort. The reason for the disinclination
to enter the Service for duty in the corps comes from the
unpleasant stations which fall to the lot of many of the men
of that branch. While, so far as possible, only volunteers
are sent to Alaska and the Philippines, there is found to
be much discontent among the men who have chosen to
go to those places, and this sentiment is easily communi-
cated to others.

Among the questions now receiving consideration by
the General Board of the Navy is that of mining and
countermining for defense or blockading purposes. Mines
are carried on board the ships of the Navy in
case they are suddenly called to blockade a port. The
General Board will draw up recommendations on the
subject which will then go to the Bureau of Ordnance.
It is likely that this same subject will be considered at
an early day by the Joint Army and Navy Board, as the
Army, through its Corps of Engineers, has charge of
the mining of the harbors of the home coast.

Another effort will probably be made by the officers of
the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy at this session of
Congress to secure additional rank for the corps. Their
action was disapproved by Secretary Moody last year,
but the civil engineers hope for relief from Congress dur-
ing the present session. Congressman Dayton and other
members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are
said to be favorable to giving relief to the civil engineers.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904.

ARBITRATION AND ARMAMENT.

With the assembling in Paris of the international com-
mission of distinguished naval officers who are to ad-
judicate the differences which have arisen between Great
Britain and Russia, through the action of the Russian
Baltic fleet in firing upon English fishing vessels in the
North Sea, another step has been taken in the develop-
ment of peaceful processes for the settlement of interna-
tional differences. The composition of this tribunal is
both unique and significant. Its members are all officers
of high rank, lofty character, and extensive experience
in active service and, taken collectively, they represent
an overwhelming preponderance of the sea power of the
world. It is specially significant that this important com-
mission includes no civilian member. The issues it is
called upon to determine all hinge upon questions of
naval precedent and usage, and for that reason it is
fortunate that they have been submitted to a tribunal
whose members are peculiarly qualified by their profes-
sional training to interpret the authorities bearing upon
the case without regard to the lesser considerations in-
volved. We may, therefore, look to this commission for a
conclusion which shall respond to the requirements of
reason and justice, and which shall serve as the basis
for a broader and clearer understanding among the great
maritime powers with respect to certain important ques-
tions of naval precedent and privilege concerning which
there is at present much confusion and doubt.

In so far as it shall lead to such an understanding the
North Sea Commission will contribute to the promotion
of concord and good will among the nations and to en-
courage the use of gentle processes for the adjustment
of their differences. But we are quite unable to see in
the creation of this body any considerable approach to
the dawn of that universal peace for which the more
sanguine advocates of international arbitration so confi-
dently hope. Against that hope conditions throughout
the world loom in portentous outlines. One of the na-
tions involved in the case before the North Sea Commis-
sion is to-day engaged in one of the most desperate wars
of modern times, which might have been avoided had she
seen her way clear to submit her grievances to the In-
ternational Court of Arbitration, which came into being
at The Hague Conference which she herself invited. The
fact that Russia could not persuade herself to appeal to
that tribunal means that she holds, as do the United
States, Great Britain, Germany, and other powers, that
there are questions which cannot be arbitrated and for
which there is no alternative but national humiliation or
an appeal to arms. The lesson taught by Russia since
The Hague Conference is that the principle of arbitra-
tion is one of limited value, that it is not absolute but
relative and that its integrity all depends upon the ex-
istence of the organized force necessary to maintain it.
Nor is Russia alone in her attitude on this question. The
most intelligent nations, those most sincerely desirous of
world-wide peace, are the ones which are to-day most
industriously engaged in the development of their military
and naval resources. They do not want war. They are
not taxing their energies thus heavily because of mere
caprice or stupidity or dreams of conquest. Under-
neath and supporting this feverish development of mili-
tary strength is a profound and rational conviction that
diplomacy in the broader but less responsible form called
arbitration cannot always be safely depended upon for
the settlement of international controversies arising from
conflicting interests in trade or territory. That convic-
tion sets forth in unmistakable terms the duty of pre-
paredness for defense, and the nation which neglects it
is an enemy to the peace of mankind.

It was only a few nights ago that a large number of
distinguished citizens of the city of New York assembled
at the call of the American Conference on International
Arbitration and adopted resolutions urging the Senate
to ratify the arbitration treaties recently negotiated be-
tween the United States and other nations. The proceed-
ing was a highly proper one. The treaties should be
and will be ratified in due season, and there is reason to
expect that they will help to strengthen the kindly rela-
tions which now prevail between the United States and
the other nations concerned. The speeches at the meeting
alluded to were eloquent, hopeful, and in perfect accord
with the high ideal of world-wide peace. It is to be
regretted, however, that none of the speakers discussed
the purely practical question of what would happen if
the United States, after entering into an arbitration
treaty with a country, should be informed that the other
country flatly refused to arbitrate a difference which
had a vital bearing upon American interests. What could
we do in such a case? How should we maintain our
rights or redress grievances resulting from a flagrant
violation of treaty obligations by a government with
which we had dealt in good faith? There is but one
alternative in such cases, and it is dishonor or war.

An exceedingly interesting contribution to the general

discussion on arbitration is contained in a little volume entitled, "Arbitration and the Hague Court," written by Hon. John W. Foster, at the request of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, and published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston. The purpose of this work is to present a brief review of the events leading up to The Hague Conference and of the results which have been accomplished under the agreement adopted by that body. Mr. Foster's ability and experience abundantly qualify him for the task assigned to him, and his volume will be found highly useful by all students of the subject to which it relates. Mr. Foster is a firm believer in arbitration as a preventive of war. He deplores the increase of the United States Army and Navy. He longs for conditions under which a foreigner might travel across the United States from ocean to ocean without seeing a soldier, and he holds that we should await the completion of the naval vessels now in process of construction before determining whether there is any necessity for a further increase. In a word, Mr. Foster contends that "compulsory arbitration"—whatever the term may mean—will abolish war, drive the navies of the world from the seas, banish the world's armies to the region of spectres and usher in the golden millennium of universal peace!

Much as has been done since The Hague Conference to promote international arbitration, we are unable to accept Mr. Foster's high estimate of the accomplished results. On the contrary, we find in the work of that conference and in the results which have followed it, a frank recognition of the limited value of the arbitration principle. One of the Russian proposals at The Hague was that there should be an agreement among the nations represented "not to increase, for a fixed period, the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto." That proposal was promptly rejected, the opposition being led by one of the German delegates, General Schwarzhoff, in an address in which he plainly intimated that so far as Germany was concerned, she would listen to no overtures looking to the curtailment of her military development. He pointed out that if the equilibrium as to armaments was to be preserved at all, governments must be left free to choose the means best suited to their requirements.

Scarcely less significant than the defeat of the proposal for curtailing armaments is the fact that the arbitration treaty adopted by the conference utterly failed to specify any means of enforcing an award of the arbitration court against a defendant nation. Mr. Foster regrets that the means for enforcing such an award was not provided, though he neglects to explain how it could have been provided. "It was found in discussing compulsory arbitration," says Mr. Foster, somewhat disingenuously, "that if constraint was to be applied it would have to be through some kind of international military force, and the delegates were, in no frame of mind to consider such an alternative." Here is an admission that arbitration is in its very nature voluntary, that if it were made compulsory it would cease to be arbitration, and might easily develop into an engine for the oppression of weak nations by the strong. Moreover, if it were made compulsory, its decrees would have to be backed by force, and force means armament.

If it be granted that the principle of arbitration is one of limited value the work of The Hague Conference, and the results which have followed it, would appear to demonstrate the need of armament rather than its abolition. There is not a nation in the world that wants war. But national weakness is an invitation to war, and military strength is the best safeguard against war. Principles of national or personal honor cannot be arbitrated. When assailed they must be fought for or disgracefully abandoned. Every time two or more nations come together for a peaceful adjustment of their differences a gain is made for amity and concord, but he is a dreamer who, in view of present-day conditions, still assures himself that the parliament of man is about to assemble and abolish war by joint resolution. "When the strong man armed keepeth his house, his goods are in peace," and until nations and men are made over again with gentler impulses and less selfish hearts, arbitration and armament should go hand in hand.

GOVERNMENTAL DECENTRALIZATION.

We are in receipt from time to time of complaints from subscribers who do not think their papers are delivered to them by the local postoffice as promptly as they should be. They should certainly be received as early as the New York morning papers delivered by mail for they go into the mail earlier: that is, before midnight on Friday of each week. Some of the New York morning papers received by newsdealers at a distance earlier than the others are really papers of the evening before, so far as the news they contain is concerned. The enormous business transacted by the New York postoffice with an insufficient force results in some irregularity in the delivery of newspapers, for letters are given the preference. The force of postal clerks and letter carriers in Greater New York exceeds the total of active officers in the Army and Navy together, and yet the force is wholly insufficient. Nearly a billion letters and over thirteen million of registered letters and packages pass in a single year through the New York postoffice, which does not include the Borough of Brooklyn in its jurisdiction, and the amount of second class matter is correspondingly large. The gross receipts for the fiscal year 1903 were \$13,583,023, or over a million more than the total receipts of all the postoffices in the State of Illinois, including Chicago, and far more than the total

of twenty-eight other States and Territories. Nearly \$270,000,000 was handled in the money department and the business is growing with marvelous rapidity.

These and other statistics of the New York office are given in an article in the Century Magazine for January by Thomas L. James, at one time postmaster of New York, and afterwards Postmaster General. The purpose of Mr. James in writing is to show the need of setting aside New York, with other territory, as a postal district with a Deputy Postmaster General. This would have the necessity of referring to Washington little details of postal management which greatly interferes with the prompt despatch of business. This done, and a new postoffice building provided, we may hope that some of the delays now experienced may be avoided. A change will be made in the control of the postoffice when Mr. Willcox succeeds to his duties as postmaster on January 1, and a partial improvement is hoped for then: Mr. Willcox has the reputation of being an efficient administrator, but even the best of postmasters cannot accomplish impossibilities.

The argument of Mr. James is for decentralization in the conduct of the postoffice business of this country and it applies, not only to the postoffice, but to other departments of the Government—the Army and the Navy among them. The present methods of transacting public business are to a large extent an inheritance from our day of small things, and do not apply to conditions when the business of single States or single cities, as in the case of New York, is far in excess of that of the entire Union at an earlier day. As Mr. James says of the Postoffice Department: "When Samuel Osgood was Postmaster General in 1789, and the gross revenue of the Department was not much over \$30,000, centralization may have been a proper and efficient system. But it is not a good one as practised in 1904, when the revenue exceeds \$134,000,000 and there are 74,169 offices to control."

The Attorney General of the United States on Dec. 22 rendered his opinion to the Secretary of War regarding the time from which officers promoted one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, were entitled to draw the higher pay of their advanced grade. Attorney General Moody has decided that all those officers who were confirmed by the Senate from the date of the passage of the act, April 23, 1904, are entitled to be paid from that date and consequently the Comptroller of the Treasury will now have to give such officers their back pay. This opinion was rendered by Attorney General Moody in compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, based on a letter from the Paymaster General of the Army, which we publish this week. The decision of Mr. Moody settles a controversy of long standing and will be received with the utmost interest by the officers on the retired list who served during the Civil War and who received benefit from the retirement provision of the act of April 23, 1904. It means several hundred dollars to each of many officers. The War Department this week promulgated a general order, based upon an earlier opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the rank status of these officers, the preamble of which is as follows: "The officers of the retired list of the Army hereinafter named (a list of those officers promoted under the act of April 23, 1904, is given), having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade and the Senate having advised and consented, on Dec. 16, 1904, to their advancement, are placed upon the retired list of the Army by the President, with the rank and date of rank specified in each case, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904. The Attorney General having expressed the opinion that 'Advancement on the retired list such as is authorized by the act of April 23, 1904, does not create an office and is not accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power,' no appointments or commissions can be given to the officers advanced in grade under the provisions of the act cited."

The Rev. Henry Wood, field secretary of the National Temperance Society, in a report he has sent to a member of Congress, charges a misuse of the \$40,000 appropriated for a post building at Governors Island, and asks for a Congressional investigation on the plea that a report to the War Department would be pigeon-holed. In response to a question addressed to him by the reporters, General Grant said that while the changes in the recreation building were made before he took charge at Governors Island, he did not believe there had been any misuse of the money spent there, as all the plans for the changes were carried out openly. He did not think it was true, he said, that the soldiers were kept out of the rooms on any day of the week, and he understood that they were preparing to have a dance and reception in the rooms. He understood, he said, that the officers had less room in the building since the changes were made than they had before. "The place is open for inspection and investigation at any time," General Grant said, "and anybody can see what goes on there. There is nothing to hide, so far as I am aware."

The War Department recently had occasion to define its attitude in regard to claims against Army officers on account of debts alleged to be owing by them. A case of this character having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who rendered the following opinion with regard to it: "The case is here presented

for the action of the War Department. The Secretary of War is entirely correct in his contention that an officer of the Army is as much entitled to the protection of the laws as is any other citizen. Should the matter of the alleged indebtedness of — be brought before the department by the attorneys for the estate of the late —, the attention of the latter should be called to the fact that the War Department is not a collection agency, and that in matters of private debt an officer of the Army stands on no different plane from any other person. The civil courts are the proper agents to determine whether or not an indebtedness exists, and it is only where the non-payment of an established obligation by an officer threatens scandal to the Service that it becomes proper for the military authorities to consider the case." The views of the Judge Advocate General in this case, having been concurred in by the Secretary of War, may be expected to govern in accordance with it the attitude of the department with regard to similar cases that may arise in future.

American benevolence receives characteristic expression in the movement instituted by a large number of men of eminence in the religious, official, educational, financial and commercial life of the country to raise a fund for the sick and wounded soldiers of the opposing armies in the Far East and for the widows and families of those who have fallen in battle. Word has been received that keen distress has followed in the wake of war, that native resources have been well-nigh exhausted in many regions and that without outside relief there will be widespread suffering among the innocent victims who are least able to bear it. That the American response to this urgent appeal will be both prompt and generous cannot be doubted. It is in behalf of a cause which appeals to the gentlest instincts of humanity, and it comes at a time when the impulse to give is uppermost in the hearts of men. We confidently believe that the offerings to this fund will present a new and imposing testimony to the broad, catholic spirit of American benevolence, and that it will carry to the victims of the dreadful conflict in the Orient the cheering assurance that American charity recognizes no distinctions of race or religion in its ministrations.

Anent the visit of Secretary Taft "El Duende," a paper published at Panama, has a picture of our excellent Secretary attired in a uniform, not strictly regulation, but giving ample room for even his portly figure, and charging across a plain at fleeing figures representing the various Central and South American republics. The Secretary carries a musket of formidable dimensions, and swinging from his belt and the stock of his gun are limp and frightened figures representing Cuba, Porto Rico, "Hawaii," "Felipinas," and Galapagos. The other dramatic personae are Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, and Bolivia. Seated under a palm tree, on the left of the picture, are Mexico, Chili, and Argentina, in an attitude of observation, but not included in the general rout. Secretary Taft wears the chevrons of a sergeant with two service stripes, a formidable pair of epaulets, and a cap about the size and shape of a soldier's tin cup, leaving most of his skull exposed to the fierce heat of the tropical sun. Above the picture is the legend "Salvese quien pueda," and below "America, para Mi es el ideal del Tio Samuel."

We are sure that no one of our readers, and certainly no officer of the Navy, will fail to read the article on "Promotion by Selection," which appears on page 439 of this number. Our correspondent, "Selectionist," "talks right out in meeting," and his vigorous and aggressive style gives spice to his remarks which will commend themselves to all with whom the interest of the Navy as a whole, are superior to merely personal considerations. The fact will be noted that what "Selectionist" says of the Navy applies with equal force to conditions in the Army, and we commend his article therefore to the attention of the members of both Services. There is, of course, another side to the case which we should be glad to present if some correspondent will favor us with his views upon this subject. It takes a nice balance of judgment to determine the proper relations between the enthusiasm and impetuosity of youth, which fails to realize the value of experience, and the inertia of the fossilized conceit which imagines that years and experience are necessarily convertible terms.

Contracts for about fifty or seventy torpedoes for the new ships of the Pennsylvania class will be awarded within the next few weeks by the Bureau of Ordnance. In his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs this week Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of that bureau, called the committee's attention to the need for an appropriation for torpedoes for the ships now in commission and those now building. The supply is ridiculously inadequate and would prove most embarrassing to the Navy in case of a sudden emergency.

If Congress is not more liberal in the matter of its appropriation for Army transportation, so far from having grand maneuvers, the War Department will not have money enough to provide for the transportation of officers as is authorized by law, to send for duty with the militia during their annual encampments. It will be hard to get money enough for the regular movements of officers and men and there will be nothing for extra travel.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

During the consideration in the Senate on Dec. 16 of the bill, H.R. 14623, to provide for the amendment of the acts affecting civil government in the Philippine Islands, the following proposed amendment was rejected: "That all officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and constabulary officers of the Philippine government shall have privilege of free entry of all articles, including used household goods, uniforms, and articles for equipment and service, forming a part of the official equipment of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and constabulary officers of the Philippine government, imported for their own use and benefit, and not for barter or sale, upon the personal certificate of such an officer that they fulfill the above conditions."

The House has passed S. 1753, to pay to Charles Blake, pay clerk, U.S.N., \$700 in full of all losses of personal property incurred by him by reason of the destruction by fire of the Windsor House, at Yokohama, Japan, on the morning of Feb. 8, 1886. The House after some debate also passed S. 1501, to pay to James F. McIndoe, captain, Corps of Engineers, the sum of \$1,142.70, being the value of his personal effects destroyed by fire on Feb. 13, 1901, through the destruction by fire of the engineer quarters at Fort Hancock, N.J. The report on the bill stated that Captain McIndoe might have saved his own property if he had not devoted his whole attention to attempting to save that of the Government. Mr. Payne objected to the proposed reimbursement, however, saying that it would, in fact, make the Government the insurer of the property of officers whenever they go into quarters provided for them. He believed they ought to take out some insurance on their own account. Mr. Lind explained that such claims when considered just had always been allowed heretofore. Mr. Miller said he did not see why the line should be drawn in this case when other like claims had been allowed, and that the present one was a most meritorious case. Private insurance for an officer would often be a hardship, he said, in view of frequent changes of location. Mr. Payne thought to have it the other way would be hard on the Government, but the bill was finally passed.

The House on Dec. 19 passed S. 5704, to incorporate the American National Red Cross, which was passed by the Senate on Dec. 14.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably with minor amendments, H.R. 10137, to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the general Government. The naval militia of the several States have for a long time been desirous of the passage of a law recognizing their standing and defining their relations to the National Government, and at an annual meeting of the Association of the Naval Militia, held in Washington, Jan. 14, 1904, this bill was unanimously approved and its enactment urged. The General Board of the Navy Department originated the bill and it has been indorsed by the Secretary of the Navy. The bill provides that the provisions of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, known as the Dick act, which define the relations between the organized militia and the Government, shall be applicable to the naval militia. Other provisions are that the Secretary of the Navy may appoint an officer or officers to inspect and train the naval militia, and that the rules of the regular Navy shall govern the naval militia when called into actual service of the U.S.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6144, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan a set of sixteen arms and accoutrements to each of the respective posts of the American veterans of foreign service, upon application, signed by their commander and adjutant, properly bonded for their return to the War Department when called upon to do so. These arms and accoutrements will be taken from those returned by the National Guard of the various States, and which are now stored in the U.S. arsenals.

S. 6150, Mr. Fairbanks.—That there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, to Major E. W. Halford, paymaster, U.S.A., \$165.44 for refunding money to him which he disbursed through error and without fault on his part for travel pay to enlisted men on discharge.

S. 6157, Mr. Burrows.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Major Seymour Howell, paymaster, U.S.A., the sum of \$2,000.

S. 6170, Mr. Foster.—To place Col. James William Powell, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and retired pay of the grade above that actually held by him at date of retirement.

H.J. Res. 179, Mr. Hull.—Providing for the sale of individual pieces of U.S. armament, which are not needed and can be advantageously replaced, at a price not less than their cost, when there exist for such sale sentimental reasons adequate in the judgment of the Secretary of War of Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 16630, Mr. Wood.—That the Secretary of War in his discretion may authorize the erection of a building, for religious worship by any denomination, sect, or religion, on the Sandy Hook Military Reservation: Provided, That the erection of such building will not interfere with the use of said reservation for military purposes. Said building shall be erected without any expense whatever to the Government and shall be removed whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War public or military necessity shall require it.

H.R. 16634, Mr. Morrell.—To amend Section 17 of the act entitled "An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1899.

Whereas the Secretary of War has submitted a report upon the law abolishing the Army post exchange which shows that the effect of such abolition has been to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, moral and physical degeneration; and

Whereas the reports of the War Department have shown that all of the generals in the Service except two, all of the ten colonels of the Cavalry; all of the seven colonels of the Artillery; all of the forty-nine colonels of the Infantry save one, and 604 out of 516 commanding officers of companies, batteries and troops, for one reason or another, are opposed to the law; and

Whereas the testimony of ninety per centum of those who in command of posts have expressed a positive opinion is that the abolition of the post exchange has increased drunkenness, desertion, absence without leave, and trials by court-martial, ninety-five per centum saying that the condition of health has deteriorated, and all agreeing that morality and discipline have been injuriously affected; and

Whereas the present Chief of the Staff, in his report for this year, just published, calls attention to the reports of the department commanders and the Inspector General of the Army, all of whom are unanimous as to the bad results which have followed the abolition of the post exchange: Now therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 17 of the act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following words:

"Provided, That whenever the commanding officer of any post, garrison, encampment, fort, or other place after

a careful investigation shall be of the opinion that it shall be for the best interests of and contribute to the efficiency and discipline of the portion of the Army under his command to establish a post exchange he shall forward, through the regular channels, to the Secretary of War a request for such a permit, together with a report containing his reasons for the request, and the Secretary of War, after a review of the facts set forth, may, in his discretion, issue an order granting permission for the establishment of a post exchange, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: Provided further, That the permit so granted may at any time be revoked by the Secretary of War upon information being furnished him, either by the officer who made the request, his successor, the department commander, or the Inspector General, that the establishment of such post exchange had not contributed to the efficiency and discipline of the command."

H.R. 16645, Mr. Knowland.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Deland Ballard, U.S.N., in consideration of efficient and meritorious services as pay clerk in the Navy during thirteen years; who, on Nov. 16, 1900, the morning after the U.S.S. Yosemite, ruined by typhoon, helpless, and rapidly filling had to be abandoned at sea, at most imminent peril to himself, did recover her entire treasure, thus saving to the Government over \$40,000.

H.R. 16784, Mr. Southwick.—That the pay of all non-commissioned officers and privates in the U.S. Marine Corps be the same as that allowed to the Ordnance, and Engineer Corps of the United States Army: Provided, That at least fifty per centum of the privates be rated first-class; and all acts that conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 16787, Mr. Hinchshaw.—To give each soldier of the Civil War a land warrant.

H.R. 16803, Mr. Meyer.—For the advancement of officers of the Navy below the rank of rear admiral. That all officers of the Navy, below the grade of rear admiral, with creditable records, including those retired with the relative rank of commodore, who served during the Civil War and who were honorably retired prior to the passage of "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.," approved March 3, 1899, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced on the retired list one grade above the grade or rank now held by them, to take effect from the date of approval of said act; and that rear admirals retired prior to the passage of said act shall receive the same pay as officers of the Navy of corresponding grade who have been retired under said act: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who has been advanced on the retired list, or has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

H.R. 16821, Mr. Broussard.—To fix the grade on the retired list of Col. James W. Powell, U.S.A.

BILL TO RESTORE HAZING MIDSHIPMEN.

On the last day of the session of Congress, which closed on April 28, 1904, an unsuccessful attempt was made in the House to pass H.R. 12273, granting authority to the President, in his discretion, to restore to the naval service the three midshipmen who were dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing in November, 1903. In the House on Dec. 19 Mr. Lacey made an unsuccessful attempt to have passed, under suspension of the rules, a resolution setting a date for the further consideration of the bill. He said that during the closing hours of the last session there had not been time for a division upon the bill, although he believed a large majority favored it, so the bill was obliged to lie over. The bill, Mr. Lacey said, is to permit the appointment of these young men after the present class shall have graduated, and after the next class that follows shall also have graduated; it puts them at the foot of their own class and the foot of the next class, appointing them, not in the academy, but at sea, as ensigns.

Considerable opposition to the bill appeared during the debate. Mr. Mann said that he wanted the bill killed so it could not come up again. Mr. Payne said he had hoped the bill might be left to rest peacefully upon the calendar after it had had its day in court at the last session, as he believed it was a bad bill. He did not believe in hazing, and Congress had been endeavoring to stop it.

Mr. Sheppard, however, favored the bill, and added that he had a bill of his own for the restoration of cadets dismissed from the Military Academy, for which he should expect the same consideration if the present bill was taken up.

Mr. Fitzgerald, opposing the resolution, said that this proposition showed how far the matter might extend: that a great scandal arose in the country a few years ago over the abusive treatment received by various cadets at the Military and Naval academies, and, as a result, Congress determined that those who would in the future be guilty of hazing should be punished by expulsion. As a result of legislation by Congress, and a violation of the law by certain cadets, they were expelled from both academies, and immediately an appeal is made to Congress in these bills to restore them. If these bills be passed it is certain that there will be a continual stream of applications from cadets dismissed under the general law to give, as proposed in the pending bill, the President power to reinstate them or to place them in the military or naval service by direct appointment.

Mr. Mann said that, as a college graduate, he did not, perhaps, have such an abhorrence of hazing as some exhibited, but the officers in command of the Naval Academy at Annapolis had only followed the ideas enunciated by Congress. They complied with the requirement put upon them, and, as a result, three boys were court-martialed and expelled for hazing. The question for Congress to determine is whether they will slap in the face the officials of our academies and say to them: "While we talk against hazing, we restore those who are court-martialed for that offense."

Mr. Robinson spoke in the same vein, adding that even waiving the absolute necessity of upholding the arms of the academy authorities in enforcing rigidly the edict of Congress, the bill was preposterous. "It contemplates that ungraduated cadets, having served an incomplete course in the Academy, shall be appointed to the Navy on a parity with other faithful and well-equipped and graduated cadets who have not violated regulations and who have not been found wanting. That one under a ban of court-martial and dismissal should be restored to the same place as the deserving is to stultify the legislative body and open the flood gate to all manner of abuse and unwise legislation."

Mr. Adams said that it was a question not of the extent of the offense committed, but a deeper question of the first duty taught a soldier and a sailor, obedience. Mr. Brick believed that the trifling nature of the actual hazing should be taken into consideration, and that it should not be permitted to spoil the whole career of really manly young men who might not have been convicted if they had refused to admit what they had done. The

bill, he said, "does not propose to put them back into the institution; it does not propose a slap on the officers of that institution; it casts no slight upon them. Congress is simply to equalize the matter. They have been punished for a trivial offense with a punishment that the greatest offense they could have committed would have deserved."

The motion to pass the resolution, setting a time for the further consideration of the bill, was put to a vote and lost by ayes, 35; noes, 77.

CASE OF LIEUT. H. H. SCOTT.

In our report of the proceedings of the last session of Congress appears the bill S. 2114, which was passed by the Senate and left on the calendar of the House at the close of the session. The bill has been promptly passed by the House and signed by the President. The action upon the bill is reported in the Congressional Record as follows:

Mr. Hay (when the Committee on Military Affairs was called). Mr. Speaker, I am authorized by the Committee on Military Affairs to call up the bill (S. 2114) to fix the rank of certain officers in the Army, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any second lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps who may have been appointed second lieutenant of artillery since the 2d day of February, 1901, and prior to the passage of this act, shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of volunteers appointed under the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February 2, 1901.

Mr. Hay. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Clerk read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2114) to fix the rank of certain officers in the Army, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The foregoing measure passed the Senate January 27, 1904, and the report made to the Senate by Senator Warren fully sets up the conditions of the proposed legislation, and is hereto appended and made a part of this report.

The Speaker. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hay, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The President this week, after reference to the Secretary of War, signed this bill, S. 2114. It gives Lieut. H. H. Scott, 84th Co., Coast Art., an advance of sixty-five files in the list of second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps. By this Lieutenant Scott, whose claim for advancement in rank was based upon prior commissioned service in the Marine Corps of nearly eight months, from Dec. 3, 1900, to July 31, 1901, is placed just ahead of 2d Lieut. B. H. Kerfoot and just behind 2d Lieut. F. R. Weeks, or advanced from number 73 on the list of second lieutenants to number 8. When this bill was first introduced and referred to the War Department Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, sent it back with an urgent recommendation against its passage. Later, however, Mr. Root wrote to the Military Committees and stated that he could see no objection to the passage of the bill. When the bill as it passed Congress was this week referred by the President to the Secretary of War, Secretary Taft wrote as follows:

"December 20, 1904.

"Memorandum for the President.

"This act secures to a particular officer, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Art. Corps, formerly second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, the same rank which he would have had had he previously served in the volunteer service instead of the Marine Corps when he was admitted to the Regular Service. I am informed that this act was approved by my predecessor, Secretary Root, and I see no objection to giving it effect.

"Very respectfully,
"WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War."

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "There are now sagacious and temperate military critics in Russia who realize the extraordinary difficulty, or even impossibility, of the task that lies before General Kuropatkin, and the capture of 203-Metre Hill, commanding the harbor of Port Arthur, only serves to emphasize the growing gravity of the situation. 'It seems now very doubtful whether we Russians shall ever be able to obtain a numerical superiority over the Japanese,' says General Heinsmann in the Petersburgskiy Viedomosti. The military critic of the Novoe Vremya is not less despondent, and he protests against the overweening confidence, which has hitherto prevailed in St. Petersburg, and to which he attributes the folly of the authorities in sending so many second-class troops to the front instead of despatching the very best that Russia has at her disposal. In no circumstances can an army of more than 400,000 men be permanently maintained in Manchuria, and since, he says, Japan can oppose this force by one equally numerous, the only way open to Russia is to use the best she has, and thus obtain a superiority in quality. The folly of holding back the best troops to meet possible enemies in Europe was, he declares, bitterly proved at Liaoyang, where General Orlov's division, which consisted almost altogether of reserves, was unequal to the task required of it.

"The writer sees no prospect of ultimate victory without the aid of Rozhdestvensky's fleet, and at present a successful offensive movement by General Kuropatkin cannot be expected. To defeat the Japanese army by frontal attacks in its present entrenched position is impossible, while turning movements presuppose a superiority of force which the Russian general does not possess. Even supposing the Japanese could be compelled to retreat, the advantage would not be great. If the Russians could reoccupy Southern Manchuria from Ying-kau to the Yalu and all the Liau-tung Peninsula as far as the lines of Kin-chau, they would still have accomplished little. Such a result could not be achieved even in the most favorable circumstances in less than six or seven months, and by that time Port Arthur would be in Japanese hands; while to recover Port Arthur or to follow the Japanese into Korea while they retain the command of the sea would be sheer impossibility even for an army of considerably more than 400,000. According to M. Dru, of the Echo de Paris, the Russian army in Manchuria now numbers 320,000 men, and when the troops recently mobilized reach the seat of war, Kuropatkin will have a total of 420,000

men, in addition to four brigades of European sharpshooters, mostly under General Kaulbars, and numbering some 30,000, as well as the Cossacks, who will be divided between the three armies. General Linievitch will have the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Siberian Corps and the 1st European Corps. General Gripenberg will have the 8th, 10th and 17th European Corps, while General Kaulbars will have the 5th and 6th Siberian Corps and the 4th and 6th European Corps."

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "A gallant British soldier who has been following closely the course of the war in Manchuria makes the following forecast of the campaign: The Japanese, after the capture of Port Arthur, will halt at Moukden, and avoid the occupation of the city and interference with Chinese authority; will refuse to be drawn toward Harbin, and content themselves with attacking Vladivostok in the summer. The Russians, after ineffectual efforts to draw the Japanese inland, will adopt a policy of masterly inactivity."

A St. Petersburg despatch of Dec. 14 says: "A sweeping reorganization of the Russian navy is to be made by former Viceroy Alexieff as soon as he is formally installed as Grand Admiral. He will take the place of Grand Duke Alexis, who probably will become head of the Council of the Empire. The glaring weakness displayed in the organization of the navy in the war with Japan, amounting to a complete breakdown, has made it imperative that the entire navy must be shaken up and reorganized. Alexieff, as a man of great strength of character, has been singled out as the one having the capabilities necessary to carry out fearlessly the task, which will be a difficult one."

WHAT THE SOLDIER REALLY IS.

In an article on the Army canteen, "the Widow," in Town Topics says:

"It would not surprise me if the Army canteen were made an issue of the next political campaign—if the soldier is forced into waiting that long for the present insult to his intelligence to be lifted.

"Soldier means man. The man may be in command or he may be in the ranks, but he must be first the man to be the soldier. If he lacks the qualities for candidacy he is 'found' in his attempt to be an officer, and he is got rid of by discharge or by dismissal through court-martial if he has slipped into the ranks. If the soldier, having passed the examination for the man—be he officer or be he in the ranks—falls by the wayside, even into drunkenness, he is better off in the Army than anywhere else, for he is shoulder to shoulder with other men who recognize a fault and not a crime, and they protect, assist and prevent, as for a brother. Being surrounded, living in this atmosphere, a man of this weakness is bound to awake to his own danger, awake into determination to catch his own slipping feet and brace back again into the confidence of his fellows. If he cannot—if he cannot be trusted in himself—he is taken care of quietly. If he is an officer he may be 'retired,' or he may be allowed to resign—unless his weakness has led him into dishonor; then he must stand for the trial by court-martial. If he is in the ranks and is the soldier stuff, he stands a better chance. Officers and men love the real soldier. If he goes under they tuck him away, shove him up time after time, talk of his good work, fighting qualities, of his being as gloriously brave as gloriously 'drunk,' and they balance as long as they can; then come his trial and dismissal. The Army men are not better men, but they become like one family, and the members of a large family seldom have among them an irredeemable blackguard. The man who falls not to get up is usually the social victim—the man surrounded by friends, so-called, who care for him only as the 'good fellow.' When he becomes the useless bad fellow they do nothing for him. There is no tie that holds them all with him to the same goal. If he becomes a nuisance and cannot add to their pleasure, he receives the cold shoulder and is allowed to go on in his own way, with no encouragement for anything better.

"The women of the Army and Navy League are taking up the subject of the restoration of the canteen, and if the W.C.T.U.'s will investigate and go into real Christian work and work with these women from the standpoint of facts so easily ascertained, the soldier will soon have his own again. He will take pride, too, in showing that he will not abuse the privileges that are entrusted to his intelligence. The women of the W.C.T.U. are strong thinkers—in every instance woman of education and highest principle. They are open to conviction, if they will but investigate. The women of both of these organizations appealing to Congress means success. The women of both of these organizations know, too, that our ranks are not filled to-day with social lepers or outcasts. Young fellows enlist to-day for commission, for foreign travel, for love of the profession. Pay them the respect paid to men. They are men. Every man is, or can be, an embryo officer. Those who are not do not re-enlist or they get dropped by the roadside. It is bound to come—the restoration of the canteen—if only these 'reformers' can be made to understand the injustice done to intelligence as well as morals."

CONDITIONS IN GUAM.

Comdr. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., Naval Governor of Guam, states, in his annual report, that if the United States is to retain possession of that island, which is valuable strategically, and because of its good harbor, there is much which should be done to improve the condition of its inhabitants. They are poor, ignorant, sickly, and very dirty, but gentle and religious, and are in need of schools, roads, sanitary instruction, and the means of reaching a higher scale of living. The skilled labor required by the American colony is performed by foreigners, the natives having no occupation but farming, in which they employ methods of the most primitive character. It is proposed to train some of them for positions as clerks and mechanics. The town of Agaña, containing about 7,000 inhabitants, or one-third of the population of the entire island, is described as a wretched place where unspeakable sanitary conditions cause "a whole swarm of loathsome diseases." The place lies on a low sandy plain at the seaside and is without any drainage whatever. The drinking water is taken from wells three to six feet deep and is thoroughly contaminated. The Spaniards made ineffectual attempts to secure a supply of pure water, and it remains for the Americans to solve the difficulty.

There are 2,300 children in the island, between the ages of six and fourteen, and additional schools are urgently needed. Additional roads are also needed for the prosecution of government work, and Governor Dyer states that a naval collier should be stationed permanently at the island. He also points out that the tariff on imports

of merchandise is excessive and should be modified. The courts also should be reorganized and an agricultural station established for the improvement of native farming.

With regard to public work, Governor Dyer says: "Pending the establishment of the great naval station at Sumay, there is, with two exceptions, nothing to recommend in the way of improvements. In the most useful part of the harbor there is a twenty-three-foot lump which should be removed, and the channel across the reef from the harbor to Piti and also the channel to Sumay should be deepened to allow a laden boat to enter at low tide. The removal of the lump referred to would materially increase the capacity of the harbor. This step has been already approved by the Department and an insufficient allotment made for it. The presence of the reef is a great drawback to this otherwise fine harbor. The boat channels to the landing have been improved to an extent limited by want of facilities, but to make them available at all stages of the tide will require the assistance of the Government. It will not be expensive and will in any event be a valuable permanent improvement."

SEA SERVICE IN EACH GRADE.

New York, Dec. 20, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recommendations of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as given in the public press, include that of age retirement in each grade on the plea that almost all officers of command rank are too old and consequently are unfitted physically for the duties of their grade. This may or may not be true, but an analysis of the service records of all classes entering between the years 1859 and 1870 may throw some big light upon the vexed questions of "ability to command," "seagoing officers," "experience" and other hackneyed phrases.

The following table compiled from the Navy Register of Jan. 1, 1904, omitting officers that since then have died, retired, or resigned, points conclusively to the working force that has been doing the Navy work of the Navy during the past thirty-four to forty-five years.

Table showing (1) length of service, (2) total sea service, (3) per cent. of sea service, (4) sea service by grade, (5) per cent. of sea service by grade.

Yr.	Yr. Mo.	(3)	Yr. Mo.	(5)
(1)	(2)		(4)	
50	17 5	.35	Admiral 17 5	.35
45	19 4	.40	Rear Adml. 18 9	.42
44	18 3	.41		
43	17 8	.41		
42	20 8	.49		
41	20 1	.49	Capt. 19 6	.47
40	19 9	.49		
39	19 10	.53		
38	20 11	.52		
37	19 8	.51	Comdr. 19 1	.52
36	18 11	.52		
35	18 4	.52		
34	17 7	.52		

The greatest amount of sea service credited to any one officer is 20 years 11 months, held by a commander of 38 years length of service, while the least amount, 13 years 9 months, is held by a captain of 43 years length of service. The one has performed 72 per cent. of his service at sea, the other 32 per cent. Not an officer that entered the Navy prior to 1862 has served 21 years at sea, while in the class of 1862 and 1863, 15 out of 37, or nearly half, and in the classes of 1864 and 1865, 14 out of 52, or one-third, have served at sea, 21 years or more.

May I ask where are the paramount and principal duties of a naval officer to be: in an office on shore, or aboard a sea-going fighting ship? INQUIRER.

ACCIDENT ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

Following is an extract from the report of board which investigated the facts connected with the accident to the U.S.S. Massachusetts, Dec. 15, 1904:

"Fires had been started in this boiler on the morning of the accident and steam had formed about 9:30. The pressure had reached about 75 to 80 pounds and was being gradually raised to the working one. Without warning, at the time stated, a portion of the manhole gasket gave way under the existing pressure and the escaping steam and hot water filled the fireroom almost immediately. Anderson and Wilson reached the alleyway through the compartment door, but were scalded while passing through the stream of steam and water. Bramlett escaped up the straight ladder nearly in line with this stream and was uninjured. The others in the compartment were evidently confused and blinded by the steam and rushed to the outboard end of the fireroom where they partly opened a door to a coal bunker which was full of coal. Doran partly pushed his head through this opening into the coal and, though nearly suffocated, remained there, he believes, about forty minutes. He then shouted, asking where the door was and if it was open. Receiving an affirmative reply, he rushed in that direction, started first to go behind the door, but was caught by those outside and pulled into the alleyway. He was unhurt until his attempt to leave the compartment and was badly scalded in passing out. Bub was removed soon after, but was in a dying condition. Hamilton and Ritzel were found dead from universal scalding and asphyxia.

"Lieut. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., the senior officer of the engineering department of the Massachusetts, received a lacerated wound of his forehead and superficial scald of the greater portion of his back and of right side of face and neck in a gallant attempt to rescue anyone who might be alive within the fireroom.

"The safety valve was immediately opened; the fires were hauled in the opposite (forward) end of the boiler, and the feed pumps were started as soon as they could be reached. It is believed that the boiler is uninjured. A careful examination of the manhole, plate, mask, and gasket, and the evidence given to the board does not indicate that there was, prior to the accident, any known or suspected unsafe condition in this connection. The bottom manholes of these boilers have been re-inforced, but owing to the plan of the same this could not properly be done with the wing manholes. For this reason a mask is used over the latter for strengthening and securing the manhole plates and this renders the exact centering of the plate more difficult. The portion of the gasket that blew out is but little broken and does not indicate that it was defective. It was a new, black Brandt gasket and had never been used under steam pressure previously, but was in place during the hydrostatic test of the boiler.

"The inner surface of the boiler plate, against which rested the gasket separating the manhole plate from the

same, is found by the board to have a depression over an arc subtended by a chord 6.5 inches in length. This depression varies in depth from 0.02 of an inch to 0.065 of an inch and is approximately of the breadth covered by the flange of the manhole plate. The pressure of the plate against the gasket was probably less at this than at parts of the periphery of the manhole and this fact undoubtedly favored the giving way of the gasket at this point. The manhole plate does not fit the manhole so closely as practicable, or as, in the light of the accident, seems desirable, as had there been less space between the edge of the manhole and the edge of the outer of the two plates forming the manhole plate, the space open after the giving way of the gasket for the escape of steam and water would have been considerably less and it might possibly have prevented the escape of this portion of the gasket. The plate now in use has given efficient service for some years. The part of the gasket which gave way corresponds closely with the depression noted in the inner surface of the boiler plate about the manhole. The rest of the gasket remained in place and appears to have acted properly. The board observes that the gasket in question appears to be in part composed of plumbago, the lubricating qualities of which would seem to facilitate the escape of any part of it not firmly held when subjected to strong explosive pressure and when softened by heat and moisture. Refitting the present manhole plate appears to be a necessity to equalize the pressure at all parts of the manhole.

"The board has taken the statements of all the surviving civil employees who were engaged about the boiler in question or in its vicinity; of the officers and men of the ship's force associated with its repair, its testing, and the raising of steam pressure, and of the officers of the Massachusetts having intimate knowledge of the accident, and there is no testimony which indicates neglect of any reasonable precaution or care, or any knowledge of defects in the boiler or its appurtenances. Every possible effort appears to have been made to find and rescue the men caught in the fireroom and the injured received immediate and efficient care.

"The board forwards under separate cover the gasket in question as removed after the boiler had cooled."

CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department is mailing the following circular letter to every Senator and Representative entitled to an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1905:

Navy Department,
Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1904.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that you will be officially invited, in accordance with the law, immediately after March 5, 1905, to nominate candidates for examination for midshipmen to fill the vacancy to which you will be entitled at that time. In the meantime, it is respectfully suggested that if you should select, before March 5, the candidates, principal, and three alternates, whom you wish to nominate after March 5, and will forward their names and addresses to the Department, a copy of the "Regulations governing the admission of candidates into the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen," and specimen examination papers will be mailed to them.

In this connection, your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that candidates are often nominated who are not qualified mentally or physically for appointment, and who are sure to fail if they report for examination. It is suggested that it would be well, as far ahead of time of nomination as possible, to have young men examined mentally and physically as to their qualifications for entering the Naval Academy. Such examinations would often prevent unprepared candidates from reporting for examination, and thus save them needless expenditure for traveling expenses.

The Department will be pleased to furnish, on application, copies of examination questions used in previous examinations. A list of defects which will likely cause physical rejection is contained in the "Regulations governing the admission of candidates into the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen." With this information at hand, any reputable physician can hold the physical examination of a prospective candidate. Such physical examination, however, as well as the proposed mental examination, could not be made use of by the Academy authorities to admit candidates; all candidates nominated must pass the regular mental and physical examinations, in order to enter the Academy.

Very respectfully,
PAUL MORTON, Secretary.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A delegation from California visited Rear Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, this week to talk over with him the plan of building one of the two colliers authorized by the last Congress at Mare Island. The admiral informed the delegation that he could not support them in an argument to the effect that it was cheaper to build this vessel at Mare Island than it would be in a private yard, but that he was with them in the statement that the Pacific coast needed a Government building plant as the Atlantic coast had.

The boilers of the U.S. battleship Massachusetts seem to be in a bad condition, for it is reported that another rubber gasket or washer was blown out from one of her boilers at the League Island Navy Yard Dec. 20, but fortunately this time those in the boiler room were enlisted men, who had been so thoroughly drilled for such an emergency that the sliding back of the safety door and the use of the safety ladder enabled all to escape without injury from the deadly rush of steam. There were several narrow escapes, however.

The big double turret monitor Terror and the gunboat Chesapeake, accompanied by the naval tug Standish, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 14, from the Naval Academy, Annapolis. The Chesapeake will receive a general overhauling at this yard and the Terror will also be generally overhauled. In addition to receiving repairs here, the four-inch guns on board the Terror will be replaced by new ones. This has been deemed advisable, in view of the fact that these guns have been in use for some time and, having been frequently fired, have become worn.

The official trial of the protected cruiser Chattanooga has been set for Dec. 30. The trial will occur in Narragansett Bay and will include the standardization of her screw and a four hours' run in an open sea. The Chattanooga was partially built by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, of Elizabethport, N.J. When the company became insolvent the cruiser was completed at the navy yard, New York.

The United States training ship Constellation, in command of Lieut. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N., and in tow of the tug Narkeeta and Powhatan, arrived at Newport, R.I., Dec. 19, from New York. She went through Sunday morning's storm without damage. Lieutenant Sypher reports that the Constellation, which left the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday, was passing through

Hell Gate when the storm struck, and he decided to anchor at City Island during the worst of the weather. Both within and without the old vessel sparkles with newness, for she has been practically rebuilt and should be a popular one to serve in.

Orders have been issued that the torpedoboot Nicholson be preliminarily accepted by the Government. This boat was partially built at the shipyard of Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N.J., and was completed by the Government at the navy yard, New York, when that company failed. The vessel will be placed in commission at once.

Lieutenant Vogelgesang, of the Bureau of Navigation, has returned to the Bureau after a trip to San Francisco where he went to take a draught of men for the Asiatic station. Only one man deserted on the trip and he was afterward apprehended in Chicago.

The Monterey has been placed out of commission at the Cavite naval station and will not be sent home for repairs as has been the case with all other vessels of that squadron. She is the first vessel of the regular Navy to be placed out of commission in the Philippines.

The torpedoboot Gregory, built at Perth Amboy, N.J., it is supposed for the Russian Government, started on her first trial Dec. 17. Mr. Nixon was on board and had with him a crew of about a dozen men. The Gregory is 90 feet long, 11 feet 3 inches wide and 8 feet deep. She has two gasoline engines, each with six cylinders, and is expected to make twenty-five knots an hour. Workmen who have seen her say that she is fitted to carry one torpedo gun.

The U.S.S. New York, Bennington and Marblehead, of the United States Pacific Squadron, arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 21. The Chilean authorities and the British and American elements are preparing festivities in honor of the squadron.

The floating derrick Hercules at the navy yard, New York, broke away from her moorings Dec. 21 and swung into the stern of the battleship Texas, which was coaling preparatory to her cruise to the West Indies. The blow the Texas received from the Hercules ripped up a small section of plate and started several seams. The injury is not a serious one, and she will be ready to leave the yard by the first week in January, the time set for her sailing. The Hercules was tied up alongside of the new battleship Connecticut, and had on board 150 tons of armor for the new battleship. At the noon hour a squall came up and one of the hawsers broke. As the derrick swung around the remaining hawsers broke and as the wind caught her broadside she was carried up Wallabout Bay. The tug Pawtucket made fast to her, but not in time to prevent the Hercules from swinging around so that the wooden fender of the derrick struck the stern of the Texas. The Department has directed that the Texas be immediately docked for examination and repair. It is not believed that the ship is seriously damaged. A board has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident.

Speaking at the launch of the Nerite oil-tank steamer, Sir Marcus Samuel said he was glad to know the enormous progress that had been made in the consumption of liquid fuel in the navy. Only lately the Admiralty one morning applied to them to know whether they could supply 2,500 tons of liquid fuel in twelve hours. Commencing in the morning, they loaded 300 tons an hour, and the ship sailed to Gibraltar within fifteen hours of their having received the order. A ship carrying 10,500 tons of oil could keep at sea for six months. He would never be satisfied until he saw British torpedo-boats and destroyers going to sea without a single man in the stoke-hold.

Lieut. Farmer Morrison, of the Navy, is the first officer to be ordered to special engineering duty ashore for two years with a view to making a specialty of engineering. He will come to the Bureau of Steam Engineering and begin his studies at an early date. His movements after reporting to the bureau have not been decided upon. The instructions for these officers on special duty have not been completed, but will probably be ready for publication in a short time.

Orders have been issued by the Bureau of Steam Engineering that no more Brandt gaskets shall be used in the Navy, this being the type which blew off on the Massachusetts and resulted in the killing of several men. A thorough examination of all the boilers has been begun to locate any weak gaskets.

At the instance of Representative Dayton of the House Naval Committee, the Navy Department has sent to that committee a memorandum upon the availability of Charleston as a rendezvous for torpedo craft. This port was recommended by a board of officers several years ago as one of several ports on the Atlantic coast which should be fitted out as a torpedo rendezvous for such craft. The Department is highly in favor of the project and will welcome an appropriation for fitting out the Charleston yard for this purpose.

The battleship Missouri, Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., arrived in Hampton Roads Dec. 19 from the navy yard at Boston, forming the vanguard of the North Atlantic Fleet, to mobilize in Hampton Roads, preparatory to proceeding southward to the Caribbean sea in January to engage in extensive winter maneuvers. The Missouri has been at the Boston Navy Yard receiving repairs.

ELECTRICITY IN SEACOAST DEFENSE.

In an article on "Electricity in Sea Coast Defense" in The Electrical Age for December M. C. Sullivan tells his readers that the permanent seacoast defenses of the chief ports of the United States, from Portland, Maine, along the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of Mexico, and along the Pacific coast to Puget Sound as now equipped for repelling naval attack, are unrivaled by any in the world in design, construction and equipment. The beginning of this modern plan of coast fortifications was coincident with the invention of the great rifled cannon of the disappearing type. Mr. Sullivan says: "This evolution represents a development of about fifteen years, and, when finished as planned, an expenditure of \$60,000,000. It is estimated that about one per cent. of this amount will be required to purchase electrical apparatus and equipment. Discard that which the \$600,000 procured and that remaining, the cost of which was more than \$59,000,000, would be almost if not quite as useless as so much scrap iron. Do away with electricity and you make impossible the effective handling of the great guns and the ammunition that supplies them. Lighting, communication and numerous other vital essentials are in modern seacoast fortifications wholly dependent upon this all-important agent. The lookout stations along the shore are likewise connected by telephone with the fortifica-

tions, and with one another as well. Thus any hostile vessel may be discovered long before getting within striking distance and its presence promptly reported. These lookout stations are so located as to cover by observation a large extent of territory for each fortification. At the boundaries of one the next begins, thus forming a continuous chain covering the entire coast. Lighthouses and life-saving stations are utilized as lookout points, and, wherever possible, commercial telephone and telegraph lines are requisitioned for sending messages of what is observed.

"The latest development in electrical communication—wireless telegraphy—makes it possible for a fort commander to immediately transmit information and receive it from fighting vessels. Thus scouting vessels can be far out at sea and give warning to the fortress of the enemy's approach long before he is sighted from the coast. No matter how far separated the various divisions of a fort may be, they are in constant and perfect touch with one another at all hours, night or day. This is made possible by telephone lines which converge at a central switchboard, just as in commercial practice. The fort commander is thus enabled from his station to direct the movements of his men in all details, though he be far removed from them. The telegraph and the telautograph, while not in as general use as the telephone, serve similar purposes. The telautograph is of especial value in range finding. Reference to this will be made later on. "The incandescent light was the first important application of electricity to coast fortifications, and it still is of the greatest value, adding immeasurably to the comfort and convenience of the garrisons. Once a plant had been installed for lighting purposes, it was seen that there was at hand a practically unlimited supply of power easy to control and always available, and it was inevitable that it be speedily utilized in many and various ways. In the barracks cooking and heating are done by electricity, and in hot weather the quarters of officers and men are kept cool by means of electric fans. Accurate time is furnished to all parts of the fortification by electric clock circuits, and there are, in addition, electric call bells, automatic fire alarms, etc.

"Unfortunately for the efficiency of the Service, the electrical corps of the United States Army is entirely too small for the amount of work it is called upon to do. Earnest efforts, however, are being made to correct this condition."

THE DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Department of Discipline is greatest in dignity of all the departments in the Naval Academy. The head of the department ranks next to the Superintendent and assumes his duties when the latter is absent from the Academy. This department is the only one of the twelve in the Naval Academy that is in constant touch with the midshipmen.

The commandant of midshipmen is the head of the Department of Discipline. He has three assistants, who serve in regular order as officers-in-charge. Each assignment lasts for one day, beginning between seven and eight in the evening. The officer-in-charge has one midshipman from the first class assigned him as officer-of-the-day, and there are a dozen or more superintendents of floors and of buildings drawn from the corps of midshipmen that aid the officer-in-charge in maintaining discipline.

The ordinary incidents of discipline, such as seeing that midshipmen sign the liberty book both on going on leave or returning from it; of keeping order in the buildings, of granting small requests, belong to the officer-in-charge, more important cases devolve on the commandant; and, when these reach too grave a situation, such as the court-martialing or dismissal of a midshipman, they are referred to the Superintendent, and by him to Washington for determination on his recommendation.

All minor offenses against discipline are disposed of by the officer-in-charge by summary process, trial and judgment. The offending midshipman, when called to the bar of decision, faces the officer-in-charge, and places himself at an "attention" at once sublimely military and emphatically facetious. His answers are brief and guarded to the questions of the officer-in-charge, and, if he makes a good defense, he is discharged; if not, lectured or otherwise punished.

On Wednesday afternoon an hour and a half extra recreation time is given the midshipmen. Everyone must leave his quarters and take "a breath of fresh air." The orderly of marines, on duty at the quarters, is sent through the rooms to see that no one evades the regulations. During one of these recreation periods, a midshipman was discovered still in quarters. He was hailed to the office of the officer-in-charge. "Why are you in your room?" asked the officer. "I," replied the delinquent meekly, "took a hot-water bath, and was afraid I'd take cold if I went out." There was valid excuse—a confession and avoidance—that overrode the regulation. The officer recognized it. Pausing a moment, then, determining not to let the offender off without a suitable reprimand for out-generalling the authorities, he commanded, in a tone as positive as a military man can give an order, "Don't take a hot bath another Wednesday afternoon."

The authorities deal with more sins of thoughtlessness than with those of intention. "Ninety-five per cent.," said a former superintendent of the Naval Academy, "of the midshipmen are fine men; the other five per cent. give the trouble." There have been midshipmen who have passed an entire year in the Naval Academy without a demerit. John J. Rady, of Michigan, and William Pinkney Giles, of Texas, accomplished that feat. Fred Halstead Potteet, of Missouri, and Stephen Clegg Rowan, at large, class of '03 which was graduated at the end of the firm term, in that year each passed the term without a demerit. When asked how he managed to go through the year without a demerit one of the first twain replied: "Simply by taking thought."

There are some things that a midshipman ought not to do that he takes to with more or less partiality. One of these is smoking, another "Frenching," and the third, hazing the "plebes." To the credit of the corps it is seldom that a case of intoxication is reported among them that the authorities have to punish.

Smoking is a difficult offense to detect unless indulgence in the habit occurs in the room. It is not infrequently that some find themselves on the Santee for having their rooms repeatedly smelling of tobacco. "Frenching" is being out of Academy bounds without leave. On dit that when a midshipman does leave the Academy without leave he always tells a brother midshipman where he is, so that, in case of sudden inspection, the underground wire may carry the message for the delinquent to return to quarters. This does not always obtain, and some other device has to be invented to meet very urgent situations.

One night, a score of years ago, a "plebe" was awakened in the night by a first classman with this command uttered in the gruffest of naval tones:

"Get up and go down stairs and get in bed in my room. There's an inspection going on, and, mind you, I'll make it hot for you if the officer sees you."

The midshipman did as he was bid, and, in due order, the inspecting officer came along and looked into the first classman's room and saw one in each bed—all accounted for—and passed on to the next door. When the officer had put a safe distance between himself and the first classman's room, the upper classman said to the "plebe": "Get up and go up stairs and get in your bed, and mind you, I'll make it hot for you if the officer sees you."

The mystified "plebe" did as he was bidden, escaped the officer, and, at the proper moment was counted the second time. So it was that all hands were accounted for, though the first classman's roommate was still out of quarters on "French leave" when the inspection ended. The irate officer-in-charge, finding his labors had been unnecessary, gave the watchman who had reported seeing a midshipman out after "taps," a raking fire for "his officiousness."

It did not end so well for the culprits when a watchman reported, some time ago, four midshipmen out of quarters after "taps." He told the officer-in-charge if he got up out of his bed he could catch them. The officer rose, for that officer always sleeps in the upper quarters, and took his station at the turn of the main stairway. The watchman planted himself at the stairway in the mess hall that leads up from the basement. In a few minutes the sound of a window being raised, followed by footsteps rising on the kitchen stairs, was heard. As the door opened into the dark mess hall, the watchman put his hands on a midshipman and said:

"The officer-in-charge wants to see you."

The captured midshipman went forward with the watchman to the stairway. When he appeared the officer-in-charge was astounded to see his apparel. A long dressing-gown covered him from neck to knees; on his head was a jaunty cap. His feet were encased in pumps. The officer roared as he exclaimed:

"Where did you get that rig? You didn't go out that way, did you?"

The captive was silent. "Go to your room," ordered the officer. The same pantomime of window, seizure and hearing went on until all four of the "Frenchers" had been captured and brought before the officer-in-charge for further proceedings on the morrow.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief;
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. Arrived Dec. 21 in the North river. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.
NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail care of Postmaster, New York city.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived Dec. 18 in Chiriqui Lagoon. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived Dec. 20 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Dec. 20 from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.
In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived Dec. 18 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Arrived Dec. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin E. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr.

Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Sailed Nov. 30 from Gibraltar for Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived Dec. 21 at Barbados, W.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived Dec. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 21 from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Dec. 21 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Capt. John M. Hawley in command. Send all mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. At Port of Spain, Trinidad.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived Dec. 14 at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby in command.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Barbados, W.I.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived Dec. 11 at Barbados, West Indies.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Arrived Dec. 20 at Fort de France, Martinique, W.I.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.

NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunter. Arrived Dec. 21 at Valparaiso, Chili. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to be placed out of commission.

The itinerary of the New York after parting from the squadron will be as follows: Leave Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Dec. 24; arrive Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 4; arrive Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 14; arrive Santa Lucia, West Indies, Jan. 27.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived Dec. 21 at Valparaiso, Chili.

BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P. MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Dec. 21 at Valparaiso, Chili.

NERO (collier), L. F. Shirliff, master. En route to Valparaiso, Chili.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed Dec. 22 from Port Townsend, Wash., for Port Angeles, Wash. Send mail to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval station, Honolulu. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. John E. Roller. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Cloyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Wuhu, China.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived Dec. 20 at Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

BALTIMORE (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At Shanghai, China.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. Arrived Dec. 16 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adm. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Dec. 22 at the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Arrived Dec. 19 at Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. Sailed Dec. 21 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed Dec. 19 from Barbados, W.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed Dec. 17 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Valparaiso, Chili. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

The following is the proposed itinerary of the cruise of the U.S.S. Chicago to the Straits of Magellan: Bahia, Brazil, arrive Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, arrive Dec. 22, where Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer his flag to this ship and go back to the Pacific. Mails sent care Postmaster, New York, will be forwarded as directed to Valparaiso, Chili, or Callao, Peru, up to Jan. 20. After Jan. 20 all letters should be addressed care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The ship's name should be plain on each letter.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Dec. 22 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, C. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Dec. 22 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. In Penobscot Bay. Send mail to Rockland, Me.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed Dec. 20 from Santa Lucia, W.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MILAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived Dec. 19 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Verry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

SERRAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SAWSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed Dec. 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Arrived Dec. 21 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island Navy Yard. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats

CAMP MARAHUI.

Camp Marahui, P.I., Nov. 4, 1904.

Social life in the post has been considerably enlivened during the past two weeks by a number of visitors. They are mostly what are generally termed "tourists," but we are always glad to see them and to listen to the stories of the outside world that they bring. As our cable communications in every direction have all been broken for the last two months, and as the mails, for some unknown reasons, can never reach us by the same boats that bring the tourists, they always bring us our first information of events.

Capt. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf., W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., and F. D. Evans, 18th Inf., all spent Oct. 19 and 20 with us. They have all served with the 23d Infantry before and are favorites with it. Therefore, a very successful smoker was given them at the club on the evening of Oct. 20. They are enabled to make this trip very nicely. The Seward, in coming down from Manila, stops at Overtown, Zamboanga, Jolo, Cottabato, Parang, Malabang, Zamboanga and Overtown in the order named. They get off at Malabang and cross over by land, catching the Seward again at Overtown. In this way the tourists don't miss seeing any ports and they cross Mindanao and Lake Lanao, on the famous roads built by the 10th, 27th, and 28th Infantry, two of the prettiest waterfalls and as beautiful scenery as can be seen anywhere, and spend a while at Malabang, Camp Vicars, Camp Marahui, and Camp Overtown. Major C. McD. Townsend, Chief Engineer officer of the Division, Capt. R. H. Noble, 3d Inf., military aide to the civil governor; Capt. E. B. Babbitt, chief ordnance officer of the Division, and Mrs. Babbitt, all made the same trip and were with us on Oct. 30. As said before, we are always very glad to see them.

Miss Owenshine arrived from Zamboanga on Oct. 22 and spent a very pleasant two weeks, visiting Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Hamilton. First Lieut. Sydney Smith, 23d Inf., wife and child, recently joined us. He was recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 16th Inf., and was stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga. Dental Surgeon Gunkle and his wife arrived on Oct. 22 for station here. The regular bi-weekly hop occurred on Saturday, Oct. 22, and was enjoyed by all.

First Sergeant Gibson, Co. I, 22d Inf., left on Oct. 19 for the States, there to be retired after thirty years' service. All of his service has been in the 22d Infantry, and has been faithful and true throughout. We, in his company, miss him and bid him farewell with regret. Private G. W. Smith, Co. K, who won so many honors for the regiment in the Department Athletic Competition at Zamboanga last spring, left the same day to be discharged. The officers of the regiment presented him with a gold watch. Private Geo. Finley, Co. I, our famous little baseball catcher, has also gone.

A girl, Dorothy, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Prentice on Oct. 21.

The 17th Battery, Field Art., generally known as Gately's Battery, arrived here from Camp Vicars on Oct. 25 for station. Capt. G. G. Gately, 1st Lieut. D. F. Craig, 2d Lieut. L. C. Brinton, and 2d Lieut. D. F. Currie came with it. They, with their 140 men and as many horses and mules, make quite an addition to the post. This is generally conceded to be the best battery of its kind in the Service, I think. Certain it is that it has done most excellent work around Lake Lanao. Here they have insurmountable obstacles and impassable trails to go up against. It is none of the grandstand maneuvers.

Our post has become so large that the service calls have to be sounded through a megaphone to be heard by all. Soon they will have to resort to the telephone or divide the post into sub-posts.

The detail of our two companies at Taraca has been changed from two weeks to a month. The two weeks' detail formerly made a pleasant change for us, but a month is not so welcome.

Friday, Oct. 21, was field day for the month here. Some of the events were very good. On account of the strenuous life here not many men can participate.

The 2d Battalion, 22d Inf., was out on an expedition on Oct. 24. The Sultan of Oato, who was formerly very friendly, has of late become very hostile. He had built some stone fortifications that the Moros all supposed to be impregnable. But the 2d Battalion very easily took them all and won another victory. They left here at three a.m. by boat and arrived opposite his place at day-break. There they found that he had a position that a company of Americans, or Boers, could hold against any brigade. A very hilly and rugged country, densely overgrown, no trails very strong, crotas of stone commanding every hill and connected in every direction by strong stone-wall defenses. A landing was made against a fairly good fire from them under cover of our gunboats. Flake and Relief, commanded by Lieuts. Hitt and Goodale. Captain Stone was wounded in the arm during the landing. By three o'clock in the afternoon the battalion had taken every cotta and burned every house. Only about fifteen Moros were killed, because they would not stand long enough at any one place. They had only one man of Co. E wounded. He was badly cut by a Moro who was hid in the grass. A number of cannons and lantakas were captured. A troop of the 14th Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Poillon, was in rear to try to intercept them, and Gately's Battery and two companies of the 22d Infantry, under command of Major Truitt, were expected to join the column, but they struck some impassable trails and didn't arrive until the last cotta was about to be taken. Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, 22d Inf., command the expedition and Capt. R. L. Hamilton, the 2d Battalion. Captains Stone, Belford and Curtis, and Lieutenant Whitfield, commanded the companies.

Privates Lynch and Witaka, Co. M, 2d Inf., were drowned in Lake Lanao, near Taraca, on November 2. Lynch was drowned trying to save another man, and Witaka was drowned while reaching for Lynch's body. Deeds like these, the bravest, are the ones that go unnoticed and unrewarded. Witaka's body was recovered and buried with honors to-day. Lynch's body has not yet been found.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 18, 1904.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, Mrs. H. Percy Silver entertained informally with the chafing dish, in honor of her guest, Miss Millsbaugh, of Topeka, Kas. Those there were Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Kruger, Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild, Miss Lowe, Miss Millsbaugh, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Lieutenants Lewis and Little.

Through the untiring efforts of Chaplain A. Percy Silver, the entire garrison was afforded an unusual and delightful musical treat Thursday. The entire choir and soloists from All Saints Church, Omaha, came down on a special train and for two hours charmed with well rendered solos, quartettes and choruses, under the direction of Mr. Simms, a large audience. Afterwards an informal dance was given which lasted until time for departure of the train for Omaha. After the concert two informal suppers were given. One by Lieut. Daniel Keller, his guests being Mrs. Alfred Braton, Miss Anna R. Orcutt, Miss Jane Orcutt, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Lieut. Albin L. Clark. The other host was Capt. Charles W. Castle, who entertained at a chafing dish supper for his sister, Miss Margaret Castle, who arrived that evening on the late train. The guests assembled at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton to await the coming of the train, and then adjourned to the home of the captain where a luncheon was served.

On Thursday and Friday there were many guests in the garrison who came to attend the concert. Mrs. Gamble and Miss Weller, of Omaha, were the guests of Mrs. William A. Carleton. Miss Higginson and Miss White stayed with Miss Margaret Castle. Miss Cole and Miss Millsbaugh with Mrs. F. Percy Silver and Mrs. Alfred Beaton,

Miss Anna R. Orcutt and Miss Jane Orcutt, with Capt. Frank A. Wilcox. An informal hop was given Friday evening for which some of the Omaha guests remained over.

Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, left last evening for New York city, where she will join Sousa's band on its tour of the world. Miss Lowe will go as harpist. Miss Margaret Castle, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother, Capt. Charles W. Castle.

The last Friday in each month has been designated as reception day in the garrison. On Friday of this week the ladies received at the home of Mrs. George R. Cecil. Owing to the inclement weather very few from Omaha were there. Major and Mrs. George R. Cecil have returned from St. Louis, where the major has been for some time on detached duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitall, of Denver, were guests for a brief visit with Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, on their way East. Mr. Whitall is a brother of Mrs. Erwin and son of Col. Samuel R. Whitall, of the 27th Infantry.

On Saturday evening Miss Agnes Weller, of Omaha, gave a dinner for a number of the post people. Her guests were Capt. Charles W. Castle, Miss Margaret Castle, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, of Fort Crook, and Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Gilmore, of Omaha. Mrs. Mary Wade, of Butler, Mo., is the guest of her son, Lieut. B. R. Wade.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 19, 1904.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Department of the Gulf, arrived at the post on Thursday morning and during the day, with Colonel Hubbell, inspected the post and the sub-posts of Pickets and McRee. The annual target practice of the large guns was held under his supervision. The general was entertained by Col. and Mrs. Hubbell, and left on the evening train for Atlanta.

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, O.D., was at the post on Monday, and with Captain Lyon, inspected the electric appliances and submarine mining defenses of the harbor. Lieut. Col. S. R. Jones, chief G.M. of the department, with Captain Cole, made a thorough inspection of the new work, buildings and main sewer, now being done at the post, and condemned a large amount of old property.

Capt. Charles L. Phillips, in command of the 11th Co., C.A., of Fort Dade, Fla., and Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, in command of the 1st Co., C.A., Fort De Soto, Fla., have been at the post during the past week. Mr. Hilton, of Denver, Colo., is visiting his son, Capt. C. H. Hilton, A.C. Mrs. Turtle and Miss Florence Turtle, of Pensacola, have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cole during the past week.

The Secretary of War came in the harbor on the cruiser Columbia on Monday morning and left on the noon train for Washington. Col. H. W. Hubbell and his adjutant, Lieut. J. M. Coward, inspected Fort Morgan the first of the week.

The gunboat Wasp sailed from the navy yard on Wednesday for a three months' cruise. Among the officers who will be missed from the social functions are Paymaster Robbins and Ensign Manley. Another of the popular dances was held at the navy yard on Saturday evening. A large number of the officers and ladies of the post and officers from the cruiser Columbia were present.

The hits at the target practice for the large guns have not been officially announced, but it is known that all of the companies did remarkably well. The 20th Company claim four hits or 100 per cent; the 2d Company, with mortars, have the same record; the 15th Company, three hits, and the other companies two each. The 7th Company had four hits for direction, but lost two on account of the powder, one shot dropping far short and the other going high and under the same conditions.

Lieut. Robert W. Collins, 9th Co., C.A., who has transferred with Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, 2d Co., C.A., stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, is a good and efficient officer and together with Mrs. Collins and little Pickets will be greatly missed from this garrison.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 19, 1904.

Winter has descended upon this locality and although snow is not yet greatly in evidence the dreary aspect of the dun brown fields and hills is relieved by patches of white here and there. The thermometer has been as low as seventeen degrees.

Capt. E. F. McGlathlin, Field Art., from Fort Leavenworth, was a visitor in the post for several days last week.

Two general prisoners, Buzz Mooreland and Charles Montague, both long term men, made the escape Tuesday night. A loose board under a ventilator offered an opportunity for freedom; they took advantage of it, and are still at large. Their absence was not discovered until the next morning after reveille.

The 20th Field Battery received thirty-six horses from Vancouver Barracks last week, part of a complement of sixty required to bring its strength up to that necessary for a horse battery.

Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., has been placed in charge of the post school for enlisted men.

The question of furnishing a provost guard in Junction City for several days after pay days has caused a certain amount of friction between the post authorities and those in town. For the past six months a guard has been stationed in town at the expense of the city for the purpose of controlling such spirits from the garrison as are too hilariously inclined, following pay day. Colonel Godfrey, shortly after his arrival, decided that the guard was entirely unnecessary and consequently it was withdrawn. The city council immediately passed resolutions requesting that it be put on again, which were sent with a letter from the mayor in which he stated that the town was practically at the mercy of several hundred men on pay days, many of whom were viciously inclined, etc. In his reply Colonel Godfrey stated that inasmuch as the city authorities permitted saloons and brothels to exist, contrary to the law, for the purpose of revenue, he thought that they should be in a position to furnish a sufficient number of extra policemen to control the situation, without aid from the military authorities. Further, he said in part: "Kansas is a prohibition State, and the selling of liquors must therefore be in violation of the law. Violation of laws begets violations of laws. The way to repress disorder is to punish the violators of laws, and I shall do all I can to help you to bring any enlisted men who are disorderly to trial and punishment." Colonel Godfrey also suggested that "all saloons, joints and brothels be closed at 9 p.m. by the police." In closing he said: "The enforcement of police protection is in your own hands. The establishment of a provost guard in a civilized town in time of peace is not deemed advisable by me. I never have done it; I never have seen it done in the United States." The fact is that many joints and brothels exist in the nearby town, despite the State laws, and for the sole purpose of separating the soldier from his money. If the canteen were established on its old lines, the majority of these would be compelled to close up. Orders have been published prohibiting any men to be in town later than nine o'clock p.m., and the order is being strictly enforced.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., the post commander, Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., and Veterinarian John Ternpany, 9th Cav., returned Wednesday from Lathrop, Mo., where they have been on detached service, selecting twenty unbroken horses for the use of the officers' school in examination.

"Jack" Potts, son of Lieut. Col. Ramsey D. Potts, Art.

Corps, who is in command at Fort Monroe, Va., enlisted at that place for the 7th Field Battery, and reported for duty at this place on Friday. He will appear before an examining board in May, for a commission.

J. J. Olsen and Son, of Red Wing Mission, have been awarded the contract for the building of a retaining wall in front of the Cavalry stables. The consideration is \$6,475.37.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 23, 1904.

Official notice has been received of President Roosevelt's nominations of candidates to take the spring examination for the Naval Academy. The President has followed the usual custom and nominated sons of those who are or have been members of some branch of the Service. Those named are: Principals—Webster Allyn Capron, son of Capt. Allyn Capron, U.S.A., who died as the result of fever contracted in the Santiago campaign, and brother of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, who was killed in action during the same campaign; Ridgely Hunt, jr., son of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired. Alternates—Alger H. Dresel, son of the late Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, U.S.N.; E. Beverly Faunt Le Roy, son of the late Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, U.S.M.C.; Robert P. Meigs, son of John F. Meigs, a graduate of the Naval Academy; John J. Blandin, son of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N.; John R. Reilly, son of the late Capt. Henry J. Reilly, and Gerald E. Cronin, son of Cornelius Cronin, a retired gunner in the Navy, to whom Congress has awarded a medal of honor for gallantry in the battle of Mobile Bay. Mental examinations for admission to the Naval Academy will be held on April 18 and June 20 of 1905.

Mr. W. H. Morriss, general secretary of the Young Men's Association of Baltimore, addressed the association of the Naval Academy on Sunday evening. His subject was "The Right of Way," and a good sized audience, composed of midshipmen and others, was present.

The hop on Saturday evening last was the largest of the season excepting that on Thanksgiving eve. Those who received were Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. H. E. Smith, and Midshipman A. W. Sears, of the first class.

It is now definitely known that the graduation exercises will take place on Jan. 30. The ceremonies will be of the most unpretentious kind, but it is expected that Mr. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, will on that occasion pay his first official visit to the Naval Academy. The farewell ball given by the class of 1905 to 1906 will take place in the armory on the evening of the same day.

For the last two Wednesdays the midshipmen have engaged during the afternoon in fencing tournaments in the armory. The tournament begins with a battle royal in which a contestant holds the board until touched and then retires. There are also contests with foils, duelling swords, sabers and canes. Single sticks, quarter staff work and Japanese fencing are shortly to be made parts of the course.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Sheridan road, which has been closed to traffic for some time while repairs to the road and bridges were being made, was opened to the public this week.

Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, A.C., and Lieuts. A. W. Brown and H. B. Hackett, 27th Inf., went to St. Johns Military Academy last Monday, to act as judges at the drills and exercises in connection with the closing of the school. They report the school as doing excellent work. Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is on duty at the school.

Lieutenants Cole and Hackett, 27th Inf., left the post this week on leave and will spend the holidays at their homes. Mrs. Howard, of St. Paul, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Gilbreth.

A very delightful party was given by the bachelors of "Angels Roost," after the hop last week. A huge shell from the Philippines was used as a punch bowl, but was filled with cider instead of punch; corn was popped, marshmallows were roasted, and songs were sung till a late hour.

Kenneth Moore, a son of Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Moore, has been quite ill with a fever and was delirious for several days, but is improving. Capt. William Weigel's father, who has been making him an extended visit, left for California this week. Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, of Elkhorn, Wis., were the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Merriam for the hop last week.

Chaplain G. D. Rice is exceedingly busy preparing an entertainment for Christmas. There will be a Christmas tree for the children in and about the post who are connected with the Army.

Major and Mrs. Ives have left the post for good. The major goes on leave for two months and expects to sail for the Philippines about Feb. 1, accompanied by Mrs. Ives. Many regrets are caused by their departure, as they were very popular. The major bears the reputation of being "one of the best fellows that ever happened."

The post school for officers closed Wednesday, until after the holidays, and the "school boys" will have a rest from daily recitations until after New Years.

Captain Frith, who is on the staff of the British army, visited the post this week and was shown about the post. He expressed astonishment when told the amount spent on the men's mess, in addition to the ration furnished by the Government.

The skating rink has not been a great success, as up to date it consists of a simple little bank of snow.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1904.

The second of the series of basketball games between the cadets and outside teams was played in the gymnasium last Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17. On the previous Saturday, the Newburgh Y.M.C.A. team was defeated by a score of 40 to 8. The game was very one-sided as the score shows, the Newburgh team having been no match for the cadets. Summary: West Point: Hetrick 8 baskets, Merchants 5, Tompkins 4, Castle 2, Higley 1. Newburgh: Scores made by Rose, McConnell, Perrott and Deidrick.

On last Saturday Princeton defeated West Point after a very close contest by a score of 14 to 5. Neither side scored until near the close of the first period, when Hetrick shot a goal for West Point. Ely for Princeton scored the first point for his team, and the only basket they made during the half, their other scores having been made from free trials from field. Score at close of first period, West Point 4, Princeton 3. The cadets scored the first point in the second period, Jones scoring a basket from a free trial. But the Princeton players made up for lost time and scored point after point, shooting goals with great accuracy. At the close the final score stood West Point 5, Princeton 14. Line-up:

West Point.	Positions.	Princeton.
Tompkins	center	Clark
Merchant	left forward	Ely
Elting	right forward	Resler
Jones	left guard	Vanderbilt
Hetrick	right guard	Trome

Games to be played during the remainder of the season: Jan. 6, Columbia; 13, Colgate; 21, Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn; Feb. 11, Yale Captains; 18, Inter-Class Match; 25, Parker.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening was well attended. The following were among the number of young ladies

present: Miss Murray, daughter of Col. Arthur Murray; the Misses Page, Kerwin, Gordon and Braden, of the post and vicinity; the Misses Potter, Russell, Hurd, Given, Hume, Rogers, Child, Clark, Howard and Wood, visitors from a distance. Major Granger Adams and Miss Adams, and Capt. and Mrs. L. Hardeman, were among visitors attending the officers' hop on Friday evening.

The resident members of the West Point Army mess met for their annual dinner on Wednesday night. Toasts: "The President of the United States," "The Academy," "The Mess," "The Army," "The Navy," "Foreign Relations," "Benny Havens."

"Marco Polo" was the subject of the paper read at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday by Miss Crane.

Christmas leave is the all-engrossing subject of the present week. The Christmas entertainment of the Sunday School will be held in the Cadet chapel on Friday evening, Dec. 23, at seven o'clock.

The sleighing is very good and coasting, skating and straw rides are very popular forms of amusement for the young people of the garrison.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1904.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, commanding the Coast Artillery here, expects to spend the holiday season with Mrs. Mills and their three sons in New York city. Colonel Mills has asked for one month's leave. During his absence Major James C. Bush, of Fort Banks, will be in command of the district. Matters are quiet all along the coast and there is little to record outside the daily grind of the drills, gun practice, and evening parade. The general health of the men is excellent.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Cox, Med. Dept., and their young daughter, are back at Fort Banks, after an extended stay South. Mrs. Cox was warmly welcomed.

Hull, the smallest town in Massachusetts, but big in patriotism, is to have some new fortifications to aid in the protection of Boston harbor; that is, if the present agitation avails. A jury has been asked for by the petitioners to assess the damages accruing from the condemned land along Nantasket avenue. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, A.C., U.S.A., has a fine set of men under his command, and Fort Revere, at this station, has been gradually improved.

Col. A. C. Kelton, commanding the U.S.M.C. here, is in Washington as president of a special board, which is conducting the examination of a candidate for promotion. Col. Otway C. Berriman, U.S.M.C., who has been here in charge of the recruiting, states he will retire March 1, 1905, and is now on leave at his home. He has had continuous service thirty-five years. Monday, Rear Admiral George F. F. Wilde received from Washington the official papers entitling him to the rank he now enjoys.

Since the navy yard was established here 104 years ago, the employees have been called to work by aid of a bell heard a long distance. This has been supplanted by an electrically-operated steam whistle.

Now that Drydock No. 2 is completed, the officials of the dock department are giving attention to the proposed Drydock No. 3, to be between the engineering building and the new dock. When this work is finished it is claimed that no other navy yard will have such facilities.

A pleasant feature of social life at the Charlestown Navy Yard is the series of fortnightly dances in the armory, located in the Ordnance building. These are attended by officers of the visiting ships, by civilians, and by Army officers with ladies. At the recent one, Fort Banks was represented by Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, of the staff of Col. Samuel M. Mills; Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Plisterer and their New York guest, Miss Nellie Bernes; Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, the latter having resumed her social duties.

Lieutenant General Miles and Brigadier General Rice were guests of honor, Monday, at the annual meeting of the Medal of Honor Association at Young's hotel, and were accorded an ovation. General Rice has recently retired from his long stay in St. Louis and, with Mrs. Rice, has taken apartments at the Brunswick.

On Wednesday, Jan. 25, the annual dinner of the Old Guard of Massachusetts will take place at the Quincy house, when distinguished guests will speak.

Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, Adj., 6th Inf., M.V.M., has returned from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took a course of instruction at the Army school there. An attempt will be made to establish a similar school here, and much interest is shown in the matter.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise has been housed in for the winter at North End Park. Chief Engineer T. D. Terry has retired from the service on this ship after three years' duty. About eighty cadets are on the ship pursuing their studies in preparation for a career at sea. Lieut. Robert Cranford, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed chief engineer, and has begun his duties.

The principal topic of interest in Massachusetts is the coming of Lieutenant General Miles as Adjutant General of the State militia. Universal gratification is expressed, as he is a son of the Bay State in whom the men have confidence. Brig. Gen. Edmund E. Rice, another popular officer here, is expected to be detailed. The men of the 6th Infantry, M.V.M., have an affection for General Rice ever since he pulled the regiment together in Porto Rico, and led it triumphantly home. M. H. B.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20, 1904.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company began the work of raising the sunken tug Mohawk at the navy yard, Dec. 19. A diver worked on the sunken vessel throughout the day, and it is thought that the tug will be afloat within a few days when it will be drydocked and the hull will be examined by the court of inquiry.

Capt. John F. McGill, U.S.M.C., attached to the United States receiving ship Franklin at the navy yard, left Dec. 19 for the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in charge of a detachment of marines assigned to duty on board the Massachusetts. Captain McGill is succeeded on board the Franklin by Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C.

The torpedo boat destroyer Truxtun, Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., commanding, arrived at the navy yard Sunday, Dec. 18, from the Naval Academy for repairs. The Navy collier Sterling, Capt. George McDonald, sailed from Hampton Roads, Dec. 18, for Boston, Mass., with coal. The Sterling was delayed at Lambert's Point after the recent storm for fear that damp coal might cause spontaneous combustion. For this reason she

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 21, 1904.

Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., returned to the post from Fort Banks, Mass., where he was a member of a G.C.M. Lieut. Daniel H. Glenty, 7th Cav., and wife arrived at the post during the week.

Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, Art. Corps, who was injured while at target practice with the 4th Battery, Field Art., last summer by the explosion of a shell, is on two months' sick leave.

Miss Hortensia Yuchanati, of Maramao, Havana, Cuba, was united in marriage to Mr. Gilbert Hunt, a prominent young business man of Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 19, at the home of her sister, the wife of Reg. Com. Sergeant

Lathrop, 7th Cav. They will make Chattanooga their future home.

Capt. James A. Ryan, adjutant, 15th Cav., now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was a visitor at the post Dec. 21, looking up old friends. He leaves shortly for a trip to Paris and the Continent.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Priscilla Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas John Chew Williams, of Baltimore, Md., and Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav. The marriage takes place at the church of St. Michael and All Angels in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, at 7:30 p.m.

FORT GIBBON.

Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Oct. 7, 1904.

Navigation on the Yukon and Tanana rivers closed the latter part of September with the departure of the Herman for St. Michael and the Rock Island for Dawson. Ice began flowing in large quantities in the river yesterday and the freeze-up will soon occur. The steamer Rock Island is reported by telegraph as having sunk near Eagle. The rush to the Tanana gold fields before navigation closed was a very large one, every steamer bringing in over one hundred or more passengers.

The Marconi telegraph station at the post is being remodeled and will soon be working with Tolovana and Chena. Co. K, 3d Inf., will soon occupy their new barracks, which are rapidly nearing completion.

Judge Day, the Attorney General, was the guest of Major Arthur Williams recently.

The "3d Infantry Entertainers," a newly organized theatrical troupe composed of men of Companies I and K, 3d Inf., gave their first performance in the post hall on the nights of Oct. 4 and 5, the following program being given: Part I.—The entire company in the musical sketch, "A Dorktown Jubilee." Part II.—Specialties: Musical bottles, Lewis, Co. I. An original comic sketch, by Newport and Randolph; "The Wandering Jew," by Tarch, Hospital Corps; Monolog, by 1st Sergeant Johnson, Co. I; Sketch, "The Dutch and Irish in Alaska," by Sanders and Shanley. Part III.—The performance closing with the funny farce, "One Night in an Insane Asylum."

The hall was crowded on both nights, the entire garrison and the townspeople attending. The successful run of the performance proves that this amateur theatrical company will provide pleasant entertainments during the long winter before us. The post hall has a splendid stage and several new drop curtains have been painted by Private Ryan of Co. I. Another surprising feature of the show was the fact that electric lights were used for foot-lights, the power being supplied by the Marconi wireless telegraph station at the post. Another performance, a three-act comedy, will be given on Thanksgiving night. The performances are under the direct charge of 2d Lieut. H. W. Bathiany, 3d Inf. It is intended to give a performance in Rampart and Fairbanks as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

Word has been received that the new cable from Valdez to Seattle has been completed and opens for business to-day. This marks a new era for Alaska, as it insures more prompt communication with the United States and will no doubt prove beneficial to the Territory.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

New York City, Dec. 20, 1904.

Colonel and Mrs. Helstand entertained with a delightful reception on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, in honor of General and Mrs. Wade.

Mrs. Greble has just returned from a trip to Alaska. The officers and ladies of the garrison are preparing for a large German to be given during Christmas week.

Mrs. Wade was called to Chicago Dec. 19, by the death of her brother.

Miss Shearer, who has been spending some time with Mrs. Helstand, her aunt, has returned to her home for the holidays.

Colonel and Mrs. Garlington have their son with them for the holidays.

Colonel and Mrs. Kerr have arrived and are getting settled in their quarters.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The dates selected for the annual inspection of the 71st N.Y. (Jan. 3 and 4), is a very unfortunate one for the officers and men of that command, coming as it does on the day following a holiday. As there are no other inspections of regiments in New York city following that of the 71st until Jan. 16, there seems no good reason why a later date should not have been chosen. The 71st quartered in a temporary armory is in a bad enough position as it is, without adding additional hardship. If the regiment could be inspected some time between Jan. 9 and 14, or even on Jan. 6 and 7, if the inspectors prefer a holiday week, there would be no complaint that the regiment is being unfairly treated. An inspection of a regiment the day after New Years is certainly unique, and there is little wonder that complaint is made.

The 2d N.Y. will be reviewed at its armory in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, by Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Co. D has unanimously elected 2d Lieut. A. A. Forman, 1st lieutenant, vice Ledlard, promoted captain. General George H. Harries, District of Columbia Militia, and chairman of the Inaugural Committee, who has been assisting the 23d in securing quarters during their projected visit, stated in a letter to Major Wells of the 23d, that he had his eye on the Agricultural Department Building, but at the present time there was a legislative tangle. He concluded by saying that as soon as the matter was settled he would endeavor to secure the building referred to or one as well suited to the needs of the 23d.

Major General Roe, of New York, having been directed by the Governor to reprimand Major E. H. Mitchell, of the 14th Regiment, in pursuance of a sentence of a G.C.M. referred to in our issue of Dec. 17, Page 409, says: "The provisions of the Regulations with regard to official correspondence, particularly with regard to the channel of communication, should be carefully observed. Conscientious support of and respect to superior officers should be evidenced in all matters. Harmony among officers of a command is essential to successful progress, and any action indicating a disposition to the contrary is not only detrimental to the Service, but most reprehensible, and especially so in case of an officer high in rank."

Col. William Cary Sanger, N.G.N.Y., retired, and a former Assistant Secretary of War, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

The annual inspection of the Iowa National Guard, at home stations, is ordered to be held on dates, after Jan. 1, to be hereafter specified giving not less than three days notice. The inspection for the Government will be made as far as practicable upon the same dates by Major J. A. Olmstead, U.S.A., retired.

The Hon. Edward M. Grout, Comptroller of New York, will review the 13th Regiment in command of Col. David E. Austin on Thursday evening, Dec. 29. The drill will commence at 8:30 and the dancing at 9:30 p.m.

Colonel Kline, 14th N.Y., hopes to secure an appropriation to enlarge the drill floor 100 feet. The hall is at present 200 by 300 feet.

The 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., has organized a riding club, with twenty-one active members as a starter. Its officers are: President, Capt. Louis Wendel; first vice-president,

Lieut. S. Elkan; second vice-president, Sergt. George Maschke; corresponding secretary, Pvt. George Fink, financial secretary, 1st Sergt. John G. Jansen and treasurer, Lieut. H. A. Nickels. The club during the winter months will ride in the armory; music being furnished. The riding will be under the personal supervision of Captain Wendel, whose ability as a horseman and instructor is well known.

Co. E, 22d N.Y., Captain Usher, will hold a Christmas tree party at the armory on Wednesday evening Dec. 23. The 1st Battalion of the 12th N.Y., Major Busk, will be reviewed at the armory Dec. 28, and the second battalion, Major Huston, will be reviewed Dec. 29.

Col. Henry M. Warfield, 5th Regiment, of Maryland, announces that Co. K, Capt. E. A. Munoz, has won the regimental ladies' trophy competition at the State rifle range, making a percentage of 32.7. The competition covered the entire season at the range. The trophy is a large bronze statue of Mercury on a pedestal.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., in order to promote harmony in Company I, has transferred Lieut. W. D. Stewart to duty in the adjutant's office.

Mayor McClellan will review Squadron A, of New York, in command of Major Bridgman, at its armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17.

Lieut. John F. O'Ryan, of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., brevet Major Wilson, acts as instructor to the "Tough Riding Class" of the 7th Regiment, which has taken up weekly instruction at Durland's. The lieutenant, who was formerly a member of Co. G, of the 7th, has had charge of the class in previous years, and with great success.

GOVERNOR HIGGINS'S MILITARY STAFF.

Governor-elect Higgins, of New York, on Dec. 19, announced the following personal staff, and detailed aides-de-camp.

Personal staff: Adjutant general, Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; military secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin, of Albany. Aides-de-camp: Col. Harrison K. Bird, Col. Charles H. Sherrill and Major Alfred R. Whitney, jr., of New York, and Major J. S. Stewart, of Amsterdam.

Aides-de-camp detailed from the National Guard: Lieut. Col. James Hollis Wells, 71st Regiment; Lieut. Col. John Henry Foote, 14th Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery; Capt. Walter Frederick Barnes, 4th Regiment; Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Signal Corps; Capt. Henry J. Cookinham, jr., 4th Separate Co.; Capt. John Philip Benkard, 12th Regiment; Capt. John R. Foley, 6th Regiment; Capt. Harry S. Richmond, Troop B, Albany; Capt. Frederick Horace Wilson, 13th Separate Co.; 2d Lieut. Frank T. Haggerty, 74th Regiment, and Comdr. William B. Franklin, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia. General Henry and Colonels Bird and Sherrill are reappointments.

The procession of escort to the retiring Governor and the Governor-elect, incident to the inauguration ceremonies on Jan. 2, will be commanded by Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, of Troy. A feature of the event will be the firing of a salute of nineteen guns in the Capitol Park by a detachment from the 2d Battery of New York at noon, while the inaugural ceremony is in progress.

The military organizations will be the Tenth Battalion and Troop B of Albany, the 2d Regiment, composed of separate companies, the 43d Separate Company of Olean, and a detachment from the 2d Battery. The civic organizations will be the Unconditional and the Young Men's and the Capital City Republican clubs of Albany and ninety business men from Olean, who come to honor their fellow townsman.

After the inaugural ceremony Governor Higgins will hold a public reception in the Executive Chamber, and later in the afternoon a reception will be held in the Executive Mansion, at which Gov. and Mrs. Higgins will be assisted in receiving by the wives of the State officers.

WISCONSIN.

Col. George Graham, I.S.A.P., of Wisconsin, in his report of the work of this command in small arms practice during the season of 1904, also gives the relative standing of the several organizations, and the classification of the entire force under the United States Regulations for the militia. The Pfister Trophy for the best all around company in the state is awarded to Co. K, 3d Inf.; in making this award the efficiency of a company as shown on the range and its efficiency as shown at inspections is considered, each counting one-half. Nine men in all qualified as experts, thirty-eight as sharpshooters, forty-four as marksmen, 102 as first-class men, 134 as second-class men, and 2,006 men in all qualified as third-class men, 346 men in all not firing as fourth-class men. Colonel Graham also takes occasion to say: "The standard of comparison being the Army we can only compare it with last year's report. Using this our individual figure of merit is very low compared with the Army, where there are none so low as our lowest companies. Our best companies compare favorably with the average companies in the Army. But when we come to compare the collective firing the comparison under the same conditions is very favorable to us and shows the benefit of the long and conscientious training our troops have had in this kind of firing. I find but one regiment in the Army excelling the work of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry in collective fire, with its figure of merit 46.8, and that is the 12th U.S. Infantry with figure of merit 48.8."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor-elect William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, has officially announced his staff, in part, in addition to the selection of Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., to lead the list of officials. The list as given out up to date is as follows: Judge advocate general, Charles W. Bartlett, of Boston; surgeon general, Dr. William H. Devine, of Boston; commissary general, Major William Stopford, of Beverly; assistant quartermaster general, Emil Zaeder, of Worcester; assistant inspector general, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gibson, of Wakefield; assistant inspector general, Lieut. Col. John Perrins, jr., of Boston; assistant inspector general, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Wons, of Gloucester; assistant inspector general, Major Francis T. L. Magurn, of Boston; aides-de-camp, Robert J. Crowley, of Lowell; Daniel W. Packard, of Brockton; Patrick F. O'Keefe, of Boston. Referring to the staff appointments, Governor-elect Douglas said: "In making the selection of staff members, I took the advice of those who have the welfare of the State militia in mind, hence efficiency in the duties to be performed was the first consideration. At the head of the staff will be a son of Massachusetts, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., than whom no grander soldier lives. I have reappointed three of the assistant inspectors general because they were strongly recommended to me as capable military men. The complete membership of the staff is not quite ready to be announced, but it is practically decided upon."

The ambulance corps, of the Massachusetts militia, has decided to attend the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, D.C., March 4. Any members of the State militia desiring to join this party must do so at once on account of the difficulty of reserving rooms at the hotel after Jan. 1. Full particulars may be obtained from Lieut. H. H. Hartung, ambulance corps, South armory. The cost, including meals, etc., will be \$23.

(Navy continued from Page 435.)

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 16, 1904:
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claude C. Bloch, to be a lieutenant from Nov. 8, 1904, vice Lieut. George R. Evans, promoted.

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, to be a rear admiral, from Nov. 23, 1904, vice Jewell, retired.

Comdr. William H. Beeher, to be a captain, from Nov. 23, 1904, vice Bradford, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen, to be a commander, from Nov. 23, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hilary H. Royall, to be a lieutenant, from Dec. 6, 1904.

Gunner Charles E. Jaffee, to be a chief gunner, from July 11, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service in accordance with an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Gunner Herbert Campbell, to be a chief gunner, from April 27, 1904, after having completed six years' service in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Gunner Patrick Hill, to be a chief gunner, from Oct. 28, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Asst. Surg. Paul M. McDonnold, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 2, 1904, upon the completion of three years' service.

Promotion in the Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from Dec. 9, 1904, vice Harrington, retired.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from Dec. 3, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Henry N. Manney, Jr., of New York; Clifford P. Meyer, of Louisiana; Franklin B. Garrett, of Louisiana; Samuel W. Bogan, of Maryland; Calvin B. Matthews, of Tennessee; Frederick A. Gardner, of Michigan; Edward P. Dieter, a non-commissioned officer of the Marine Corps; Albert E. Randall, of Nebraska; Arthur A. Racicot, Jr., of Massachusetts; James R. N. Boyd, of Virginia; Ross S. Kingsbury, of Idaho; Tom Dustin Barber, of Vermont, and Hermann T. Vulte, of New York.

MEMORANDA 45, DEC. 1, 1904, NAVY DEPT.

These memoranda for the information of officers of the Pay Corps, and others, publish decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the following subjects:

A rear admiral of the nine higher numbers on duty as commandant of the navy yard, Mare Island, is entitled to be paid at \$7,500 per annum, the highest sea pay of his grade.

Land grant deductions must be made in payments for transportation of remains at Government expense over land grant roads.

An officer transferred from the Engineer Corps to the line of the Navy by the provisions of the Personnel Act, is entitled to the old Navy pay of a line officer, if such pay is greater than that of an Army officer of corresponding rank and length of service. (Modifying decision of April 20, 1903, Memo. No. 22, page 182.)

Regulations which provide for a refund of the bounty, or any portion thereof, in the case of an apprentice discharged for disability not incurred in the line of duty are void. Approval by the President is required to give validity to regulations.

The Navy appropriation for gunnery exercises is not available for prizes to men of the Marine Corps.

An officer undergoing treatment at a Government hospital not entitled to commutation of quarters during such absence.

The appropriation contained in the Act approved March 2, 1901, for a storehouse for high explosives at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., may be used for the construction of a similar building on the land recently acquired for magazine purposes outside the navy yard, but within the jurisdiction of the commandant of the navy yard.

The United States is liable for demurrage charges in proper cases. If said charges are incurred through the fault of the contractor, the United States should be reimbursed by such contractor.

The appropriation "Contingent, Marine Corps," is available for reimbursement to post fund of the subsistence furnished a civilian prisoner.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

SQUADRON G.O. NO. 1, FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 23, 1904.
1. By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, I have this day assumed command of the United States South Atlantic Squadron.

2. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief, both personal and fleet, will remain unchanged, except that Lieut. E. T. Constain, U.S.N., is relieved from duty as aide.

3. All existing squadron orders will remain in force.
JOHN M. HAWLEY, Capt., U.S.N., Comdr.-in-Chief.
United States South Atlantic Squadron.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

SQUADRON G.O. 7, NOV. 23, 1904, F.S. BROOKLYN.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1. In accordance with a telegram from the Navy Department dated Nov. 17, 1904, I relinquish command of this squadron to-day.

2. In severing this connection I wish to thank the captains and officers for the energy and devotion with which they have carried on their work, the difficulty and seriousness of which is at this time so greatly enhanced by the fewness of officers.

3. To the ships' companies I offer my thanks and congratulations for their uniform good conduct and excellent bearing, particularly while ashore in foreign ports. Though leave has been frequent and general to the 1,200 men of the force, no scandals have come to my notice and I have been greatly gratified by the exceptional compliments bestowed by foreign officials. It is, I am sure, a satisfaction to all that the credit of the Service has been so excellently maintained.

F. E. CHADWICK, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Commander-in-Chief, United States
South Atlantic Squadron.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 16.—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, commissioned a rear admiral from Nov. 8, 1904.

Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, commissioned a rear admiral from June 1, 1904.

Rear Admiral F. W. Dickinson, commissioned a rear admiral from June 17, 1904.

Rear Admiral G. W. Pigman, commissioned a rear admiral from Oct. 3, 1904.

Rear Admiral C. J. Train, commissioned a rear admiral from Sept. 13, 1904.

Rear Admiral G. F. F. Wilde, commissioned a rear admiral from Aug. 6, 1904.

Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, relief from duty as inspector of machinery at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Jayne, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Jan. 2, 1905; to the Colorado, Jan. 3, as navigator.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill, leave extended two months from Dec. 18, 1904.

Surg. O. D. Norton, detached Illinois and sick leave three months.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger, to Prairie.

Asst. Surg. T. N. Pease, detached Hartford; to Columbia.

Chief Gun. C. Dugan, retired, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Lancaster.

Chief Gun. A. S. Mackenzie, to duty at the naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1905.

Chief Sailmaker J. C. Herbert, retired, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Lancaster.

Act. Carp. P. Sarsfield, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 1, 1905.

DEC. 17.—Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, commissioned a rear admiral from Aug. 2, 1904.

Paymr. H. E. Stevens, to Colorado, at Cramps' shipyard.

Gun. W. J. Foley, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Colorado.

Paymr. Clk. E. E. Artois, appointed a paymaster's clerk, Dec. 17, 1904, for duty on board the Newark.

Paymr. Clk. J. V. Fuller, appointed a paymaster's clerk, Dec. 17, 1904, for duty on board the Panther, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Paymr. Clk. O. F. Cato, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, Dec. 17, 1904, for duty on board the Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Cable from Commander South Atlantic Squadron, Port of Spain, Dec. 18, 1904.

Ensign L. S. Cox, Jr., from Marietta; to Brooklyn.

DEC. 18.—Sunday.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. A. T. Chester, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, retired, detached Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., etc.; to home.

Midshipman R. Wainwright, Jr., sick leave further extended two months from Dec. 18, 1904.

Paymr. V. S. Jackson, to Washington, D.C., and report to Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty under Commission.

Cable from Senior Officer Present U.S. European Squadron, Barbados, Dec. 19, 1904.

War. Mach. J. T. Pennycock, detached Olympia; to home via Atlanta.

DEC. 20.—Lieut. Comdr. W. Truxtun, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Dec. 17, 1904, (Section 1453 of the Revised Statutes.)

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

DEC. 21.—Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler, detached duty inspector ordnance, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport, News, Va., etc., Jan. 3, 1905; to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and additional duty as executive officer of Adams, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Henderson, to Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Jan. 3, 1905, for duty as inspector of ordnance at those works.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. P. G. Kennard, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Dec. 31, 1904.
First Lieut. W. E. Smith, commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904.

Paymr. Clk. E. M. Gaines, appointment dated Sept. 16, 1904, for duty as fleet paymaster's clerk, North Atlantic Fleet, for duty on board Kearsarge, revoked.

DEC. 22.—Comdr. DeW. C. Cottman, detached from command Wyoming to home and await orders.

Comdr. J. E. Roller, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Jan. 10, to command Wyoming.

Paymr. T. J. Arms, detached Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, Dec. 31, to Cavite Station for duty as pay officer of yard, sailing from San Francisco about Feb. 2.

Paymr. T. S. Jewett, detached naval station, Cavite, March 10, to Manila for duty in charge of Navy pay office when established.

Chief Carp. P. T. Mager, retired, to works of William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, as assistant to superintending constructor.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief Asiatic fleet, Cavite, Dec. 22.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, detached naval station, Cavite, to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Phelps, detached Helena to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman, detached New Orleans, to the Cincinnati.

Midshipman C. A. Richter, detached Helena, to the Cincinnati.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 15.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, report to Col. Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster, president Marine Examining Board, Dec. 21, 1904, at headquarters, Marine Corps, for examination for promotion.

DEC. 17.—Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, A.Q.M., granted leave from Dec. 19, 1904, to and including Dec. 27, 1904.

DEC. 21.—Capt. John G. Muir, upon expiration of present sick leave, proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty at marine barracks at that place.

First Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, upon being relieved from duty as member of a G.C.M., detached on Dec. 28, 1904, from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., proceed to Barbados, W.I., or such place as the U.S.S. Cleveland may then be; will report to C.O. of that vessel as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the Cleveland, vice 1st Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea detached.

Capt. William H. Clifford, detached from U.S.S. Columbia, proceed without delay to navy yard, New York, N.Y., report to Commander-in-Chief, U.S. North Atlantic fleet, for duty as the officer detailed to command marine guard of the U.S.S. Kentucky, vice Capt. Melville J. Shaw, relieved.

Capt. Melville J. Shaw, upon being relieved by Capt. William H. Clifford, detached from U.S.S. Kentucky, proceed to St. Louis, Mo., assume charge of recruiting district, vice 1st Lieut. Frank C. Yander, detached.

First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, upon being relieved by Capt. Melville J. Shaw, proceed to Pensacola, Fla., report to C.O. of the U.S.S. Columbia for duty as officer detailed to command marine guard of that vessel, vice Capt. William H. Clifford, detached.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

DEC. 15.—Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, is granted 15 days' extension of leave.

DEC. 16.—Capt. W. C. DeHart, is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery and material for the new cutter for the coast of Maine.

First Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, is granted 4 days' leave.

Second Lieut. Eugene Blake, Jr., is granted seven days' leave.

Capt. J. B. Butt, is granted 20 days' leave.

Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, is granted 20 days' leave.

DEC. 17.—1st Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, is granted 8 days' leave.

DEC. 20.—Chief Engr. D. F. Kelly, is detached from the Wissahickon and placed waiting orders.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland, At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds, At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore, At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson, San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier, At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker, At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired, At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild, At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenger, San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross, At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired, At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore, At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley, Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. D. Myrick, At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell, At Baltimore, Md.

WINNEMMETT—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Sheldahoro, Minn.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West, At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 21.

Ventura, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 22.

Mongolia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 23.

Sierra, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 12.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 12.

Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 26.

Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 6.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 23.

Mlowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 3.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

In an article on naval war in the Far East in Cassier's Magazine, Hon. Archibald S. Hurd says:

"The main units of the Japanese navy were built since the war with China, and, apart from heavy gun power and thick armored protection, the feature of the ships which is possibly most remarkable is the speed attained. In every class of ship the Japanese aimed to obtain a higher rate of steaming than that of contemporary ships of each class in other fleets.

"The creators of the Japanese navy realized two points, first, that speed had a high tactical value in all classes of men-of-war, since superior speed enables the swifter vessel to accept or avoid battle, and to fix the range; and, secondly, that the Japanese, with their peculiar mental quickness, were specially well equipped to avail themselves of whatever advantage could be gained in war by swift maneuvering.

"The Japanese resources were limited, and Japan might have been influenced by a French school of thought, of which a great deal was heard five or six years ago, and might have decided not to invest large sums in big armored ships. On the contrary, they spent upon large armored men-of-war more in proportion to the total outlay than any other fleet in the world. In addition to half a dozen battleships, they had six armored cruisers of the most powerful type built. Never before had such a large proportion of the latter class of men-of-war been embodied in a small navy; but in this instance, as in others, Japan was merely in advance of general opinion.

"Since these six armored cruisers were ordered the British Admiralty have put in hand thirty-eight ships of the same general character. At the time when Japan embarked on this new policy the British authorities were still building ships without armored belts—protected cruisers. Japan decided that she had no need and could not afford such vessels, and for general scouting service she acquired twenty quite small cruisers and nine despatch boats. Speed was the watchword of the Japanese fleet, and all her ships, big and small, were swift.

"Admiral Ingles, who for several years was naval adviser to the Japanese government, has stated that soon after he settled at Tokio he realized the character of the people and advised the Minister of Marine to develop in every way he could the torpedo flotillas, because they represented a sphere of warfare specially suited to the genius of the young Japanese officer, small in build and wiry, quick of mind, and able to exist in circumstances which injuriously affect Europeans. Out of proportion to the number of other ships, the Japanese created a great number of torpedo craft—created is hardly the word, for practically all the ships, big and small, were built in Great Britain, but Japan chose the types.

"The Japanese saw that torpedo warfare was merely an adaptation of an old form of attack, namely, those cutting-out expeditions which form the most stirring pages in the history of the British fleet. They determined that they must have a large number of torpedo craft, and built nineteen torpedoboot destroyers, ships of the same build as those British boats which came to grief a few years ago, and they also built eighty-two torpedo-boats. While fifteen of the latter ranged from 150 to 200 tons displacement, forty were of only 80 to 100 tons displacement each, and the remainder were even smaller.

On the slenderest resources the Japanese created the army and navy which are fighting to-day. The total expenditures on these forces were only seven and one-half millions sterling last year; Russia in the same period spent over forty-eight millions.

"There is no corruption in Japan. The departments of war are the sport of neither dishonest officials nor grasping contractors. For every yen which was invested in war materials the Japanese insisted upon having full value. In the preparations during those years when white people all the world over were talking, with many smiles, of 'the little Japs,' these people were preparing an object lesson in war-like efficiency which has had no parallel in modern times. The Japanese have proved afloat as well as ashore that they have the fighting edge. The racial factors—indifference to death, simplicity of life, the high courage of fanatical patriotism—have all helped; but, above all, their success spells 'War-readiness.'

PROMOTION BY SELECTION IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The great majority of our naval officers object to any form of promotion by selection. They always have and they always will object to it. They are not peculiar in this respect. If the members of any military organization, or the members of any other organization, were asked to decide this question by a vote, "selection" would be snowed under every time. The reason for this is very simple. From the point of view of the average man (and the "average man" constitutes a large majority of any service), the advantages are all in favor of promotion by seniority, because, barring scandalous conduct or very gross incompetence, all will reach the higher grades. The employees of the Santa Fe railroad system would vote down selection if they had a chance, but it is safe to say that Mr. Paul Morton will continue to select his subordinates according to merit, no matter how much his "average man" may desire promotion by seniority.

Theoretically, all military men are serving their country—undergoing the hardships of the sea and of the camp for the honor and glory of the flag, and that sort of thing. As a matter of fact, this is far from being universally true in time of peace, and frequently not even in time of war. Generally speaking, officers are in the service because they want to be there; and it is the exceptional man who habitually sacrifices his personal inclinations and comfort, and those of his family, for the abstraction popularly known as "the good of the service." Political economy tells us that the main-spring of human activity is the desire of man to make a living with the minimum amount of uncertainty and ungenial effort. This is the motive that induces most of our youths to compete for a permanent position in the Government service, instead of "working" for a living, amid the anxieties and uncertainties of civil life. It is the permanence of the position, in sickness and in health (and the certainty of pay), that offers the main attraction. For the "average" man it is a comfortable reflection that he will steadily advance from grade to grade, in spite of a considerable degree of indolence, ignorance, and indifference; that he will reach flag rank if he keeps on living, and refrains from striking his superior officer.

And now comes the "selectionist" to destroy the pleasing harmony of this simple life by his theories of increased efficiency through the deliberate introduction of the strenuous life in the form of actual, vulgar competition for promotion. It is enough to make a man turn over in his sleep. Evidently something must be done to suppress these busy-bodies who see a chance for advancement through family, social, or political influence. So the "average man" organizes and presents the same old arguments to show that our system of examinations for promotion does weed out the incompetent; that the personnel is as efficient as may be; that we thrashed the Spaniards in the Cuban war; that selection would promote the favorites of those in power; that the modest worthy would be condemned to pass their lives in the lower grades; that the present harmony of the service would be destroyed; etc., etc.

The selectionists also organize, present the usual arguments and, with child-like faith, appeal to the service in the hope of being able to show a majority in favor of breaking away from the comfortable old traditions of the past. Of course they are defeated by an indignant landslide, because they are bucking up against one of the strongest traits of human nature—the desire of the great majority of men to raise their families in the peaceful security of an assured and comfortable existence.

Of course the question should be decided in accordance with the true interests of the service; but as many excellent officers honestly differ as to the advantages of selection (as they understand its probable application) over the present system of examination and promotion by seniority, it may be interesting, and possibly useful, to make a few truthful statements concerning the present condition of the commissioned personnel, and to contrast this with the known effects of a fair and rational system of advancement for merit.

The theory is that the unfit will be weeded out by a strict examination for promotion, but we all know that this is a theory only; that the examinations in most grades are practically a farce; that officers who are notoriously, not to say scandalously, unworthy of promotion, are promoted all the same, and given responsible commands. This state of affairs is known to every officer and man in the Navy. It applies in the case of officers whose grotesque incompetence forms the subject of ridicule throughout the entire Service, and whose ignorance and stupidity are by-words in fore-castle messes. We serve with and suffer under these men, knowing that there is no relief, knowing that just as sure as the sun will continue to rise and set, these men will be promoted to higher grades and responsibilities, provided their inflated livers continue to function never so indifferently, and provided they keep out of the way of the trolley cars.

Is the fault due to neglect of duty on the part of successive boards of examiners? Theoretically, yes; but practically, no—otherwise we must assume that practically all examining boards have neglected their duty these hundred years; for it is rare indeed that an officer is refused promotion for anything short of gross misconduct. We can all mention the names of officers who have reached the higher grades after long careers that have been not only notoriously and ludicrously incompetent, but have actually been of pernicious influence in all the positions which they have occupied.

As naval officers are just as honest and patriotic as any other class of citizens, this lamentable result would seem to point to a radical defect in the system of promotion—to some constant and powerful force acting continuously against the interests of efficiency. This force is no less potent than the natural goodness of heart which is inherent in all men.

Lieutenant Commander Knowgood comes up for examination for promotion before Rear Admiral Brains and Captains Cleverer and Crackjack. Knowgood's reports are worse than indifferent, and his examination papers would be funny if they were not pathetic. He is as broad as he is long and wheezes like a leaky bellows. He has a general reputation for good-natured but practically total incompetence. Admiral Brains looks very grave. Knowgood's mother is a daughter of old Admiral Cracken. He married a daughter of so and so, a very sweet little matron, and they have four children, which keeps Knowgood's uniforms shiny in certain parts.

Two courses only are open to the board, namely: (1) either to promote the candidate to the responsible grade of commander or (2) to reject him and leave him entirely without means of support at an age of forty-odd,

and after twenty-five years' service—for such is the law. The admiral and the two captains, all good men and true, know in their hearts what would be "for the interests of the service"—but that is not what is in their hearts just then; it is the faithful little mother in the cheap boarding house, and her wee babes that perhaps have climbed on the admiral's knee and pulled his whiskers many's the time. Needless to say patient old Uncle Sam makes one more hard bargain, the wife and children are promoted, and Knowgood is congratulated by the board—with averted eyes and limp hand-shakes.

The usual history of the subsequent experience of Captain Knowgood afloat is about as follows: Commands the cruiser Taddleyaddy and bumps the bottom several times. Court martial—verdict, error of judgment. Most of his men desert—cause, bad element on board. His officers worry the department trying to get detached. Discipline slack, crew inefficient, target practice bad. Commands the battleship Pricklyheat. Won't go within a hundred miles of a shoal. Heel-and-toe watches for all hands in port. Half of the officers under suspension for making a noise on the quarter deck before 8:00 a.m. Nerves all gone—can hear a fly walking on the poop. Lives practically on medicine. Complains that the Navy is going—in the usual direction. Gives it up after a few months and is retired with the next higher grade, after forty years' "service."

Lieutenant Commander Nifty is the next candidate. Trig, energetic, competent, and athletic. Excellent reports of fitness, splendid examination papers, fine reputation in the Service. Passes with flying colors, and is heartily congratulated by the members of the board, who "hope to be shipmates" with him. His subsequent history is that of brilliant success. Officers scramble for duty on his ship. The men swear by him, and all hands are proud of the "old man."

Just as long as the law obliges the board to dismiss from the service the candidate that is not worthy of promotion, all candidates will be promoted except those whose misconduct has placed them without the pale of sympathy. If after, say, twenty years' service, the law permitted the examining board to retire the Knowgoods in their grade, the hopelessly incompetent would be refused promotion, for the great majority of officers sincerely deplore the promotion of such men; but it is useless to expect a board to throw a man out at an age when he is too old to learn a new profession and begin life anew. However, though the Knowgoods would be retired, the Goodenoughs, the Tolerables, and even the Indifferents would still go up—to lead us in battle some day when the fate of the nation may be at stake.

The law makers in their wisdom have enlisted the human heart against the efficiency of the service. But suppose they turn the system end for end, then the strong natural forces indicated would work for instead of against efficiency. For example, suppose that instead of making it the duty of the board to throw an inefficient candidate out to starve when he reaches the head of his grade, it were its duty to select for promotion the best men in that grade. It would then become a board of awards instead of a board of punishments, and all the natural forces would be working with us. The Niftys would be gladly singled out and promoted, and the Knowgoods would remain behind until they had reached a certain age, when they would retire—before they had reached a command grade, where they could do so much damage to the efficiency of the service. That, in principle, is the much-dreaded selection—but in principle only, for such a system as that just outlined would be exceedingly crude and would be subjected to many inevitable abuses, because no imaginable board could, with the best intentions, and with the wholly inadequate official reports now available, select the men most worthy of promotion.

However, the service knows who the Niftys are, and a perfectly practicable system based on the recommendation of those who have served with and know the candidates would be a just one. You never really know a woman until you have been married to her for a while, nor a man until you have made a cruise with him in the intimacy of a wardroom mess. Ability is at once recognized in the service, and it is highly respected. Give a Navy register to each of a dozen officers and let them mark the names of those who are universally recognized as able men, and you will find, on comparing the lists, that there is a surprising unanimity of opinion.

Suppose, for example, that the twenty-nine lieutenants to be promoted each year should be selected by a board of five lieutenant commanders, with orders to recommend, say, sixty lieutenants as the most worthy of promotion. Or, if advisable, several boards could be appointed in the different fleets, squadrons, and shore stations, to recommend a total of sixty names. (There is nothing mysterious in the number sixty, which might possibly be increased with advantage. The point is that by limiting the number selected, the really incompetent are sure to be left behind.) Then let a board of officers of high rank in Washington select from the sixty names, exclusively, the twenty-nine deemed most worthy of promotion, and arrange them in their order of merit, according to the result of the board's examination of their official records, and of the report of the first board. This would produce the following results, at least:

(1) No lieutenant of fine record and ability would be omitted from the list of sixty, though he might not be selected the first year.

(2) No officer of known incompetence would ever be selected—though occasionally a "fair-haired boy" or a successful "bootlick" of ordinary professional ability would pass the first board.

Of course personal and family influence would come in to a certain extent, but not enough materially to affect the almost incalculable essential value of the system, namely, the good men at the top and the incompetent at the bottom, the latter to retire at a fixed age in the grade from which they were found unworthy to be promoted.

No really competent and energetic officer has any reason to fear such a system, though many worthy officers fear "selection" because they understand it to mean promotion exclusively by a board of rear admirals, in Washington, who cannot have any adequate knowledge of the ability of the candidates, and who are imagined as subject to all kinds of service, social, and political influence.

And now a word as to a collateral effect of a fair system of selection. We all know that though the midshipmen who are graduated from Annapolis cannot have a very adequate experience of their duties as naval officers, still the course is sufficiently severe to ensure a fair intellectual capacity and physical development. Why is it, therefore, that much of this excellent material becomes worthless for all military purposes by the end of fifteen or twenty years? Simply because it is not stimulated by the hope of reward or the fear of failure. The brains, muscles, and vital organs of many of these fine young men deteriorate through disuse. When an entirely perfunctory performance of duty brings

exactly the same advancement as the most strenuous and useful work, it cannot be expected that the majority will labor for the abstract benefit of the Service, though there are many brilliant exceptions—those who are by nature contented only when doing useful work. All too frequently the result is gray hairs that are but a kind of fungus springing from a diseased brain, and which command no measure of proper respect.

Manifestly, the system of promotion by seniority is paralyzing to the last degree in its effects, while, on the contrary, fair selection is stimulating. If every midshipman, entering active service, knew that either indifference, incapacity, bad health, fat, or a pot-belly, would injure his promotion, the lives that many young officers lead would be radically changed for the better, professional books would not be left to the cockroaches, and strict attention to duty would be the rule.

In all walks of life, except the American Navy, men compete for their positions and their reputations. We all know what competition has done in the way of gunnery training and the development of ordnance. Give the personnel the same stimulant and officers will work to improve their minds and their bodies, as they now work to improve their guns and gun-crews.

But, asks the "average man," what is the true cause of the suddenness of this demand for selection? Is there not a colored gentleman in the kindling wood? Is it not being pushed to screen the advancement of powerful individuals? No, the agitation is not due to any unworthy motives—it is due to a violent reaction from our former dangerous conditions of smug conceit. Up to comparatively recent times, the Navy's admiration, both for its material and personnel (particularly the latter), was as intense as it was honest. But, fortunately, the bulwarks of a colossal conceit have been shattered, and it is now universally recognized in the Service by all those who concern themselves with such things, that something must be done to increase our military efficiency.

So strong is this sentiment that many capable officers have expressed themselves as willing to step down and out to make room for younger men, so that hereafter, when war comes unexpectedly—as it usually does—we may be able to turn with confidence to leaders who command by virtue of acknowledged superior ability, who have proved their capacity by experience in chief command, and who have a number of years yet to serve in flag rank. In the name of ordinary American common sense, let us have, in the not too distant future, the stimulus of serving under a chief whose early advancement for merit has made it his principal duty to prepare his mind by years of study and reflection for his great responsibilities.

The capable officers of the Navy—necessarily always the small minority—earnestly demand such a reform in our present stupidly dangerous system of promotion. The "average man"—always the large majority—resists this. The advisability of the reform is, therefore, a measure to be decided by the governing and responsible powers—and not by a vote of the Service itself. Fair selection is an automatic disciplinary measure by which the advancement of the competent for the benefit of the Service inflicts a perfectly just punishment upon the incompetent. Let the question be discussed, therefore, solely with a view of increasing the fighting efficiency of our naval force—which must always depend more upon the capacity and spirit of the leaders than upon all other qualities combined. Place the officers fairly and squarely in loyal competition with each other, and the improvement of the personnel will be as immediate and as remarkable as has been the advancement in great-gun marksmanship.

SELECTIONIST.

THE FIRST AMERICAN NAVY.

In an article in The United Service Magazine for December Benjamin F. Stevens says: "John Paul Jones, who in 1779, in the Bon Homme Richard, fought the most desperate naval battle on record, with the Serapis, in which he lashed the two ships together to deprive the enemy of the use of superior battery, and fought from seven till ten at night, is credited with having been the first to raise the American flag on board a naval vessel in this country and the first to make it respected abroad. Whether this was the famous rattlesnake flag, with the motto, 'Don't tread on me,' does not appear, but whatever it was, it was known as the 'Flag of America,' and with it Paul Jones went up and down the British channel, frightening islanders, as did old Van Tromp when he carried a broom at his masthead to sweep away the English from the seas. But it was not till 1816 that the attention of Congress was turned toward the expediency of altering the United States flag.

"The old flag of the United States consisted of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, as enacted by Congress, June 14, 1777, but four new States having been admitted, viz., Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Indiana, it became necessary that some change should be made. Accordingly a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States, and this committee took into its deliberations Capt. Samuel C. Reid, a man of remarkable sagacity and bravery, who is known in history as having made one of the greatest defenses on record, in the privateer General Armstrong, in the harbor of Fayal, against an overwhelming British force. It is without doubt that to Captain Reid the present flag, or, perhaps, it is better to say the principle of the present flag, owes its origin. He took the ground that the thirteen stripes, representing a portion of the old colonial flag, should remain, and that for every new State admitted into the Union one star should be added. His suggestion was adopted by the committee, and their report became a law."

Trials have been taking place in Portugal with a battery of four six-inch howitzers, and an ammunition wagon drawn by a single motor, upon a system devised by M. Schneider, of Le Creusot. These are intended for the defence of Lisbon. The motor, which is upon the Brillie system, has a weight of 7,000 kg., and takes a load of 5,000 kg. while drawing the four howitzers, which weigh together 14,000 kg., on roads which have a maximum gradient of one in twelve and five-tenths. On especially heavy gradients rising to one in eight, the motor proceeds to the top of the ascent, where the wheels are locked, and the howitzers are then hauled up by a cable wound upon a drum. The speed varies from two and four-tenths to fourteen and three-tenths kilometers an hour. The supply of spirit will suffice for a run of eighty kilometers. The total load drawn will be about 23,000 kg., for which about fifty horses would be required, and with horses the day's journey would be from thirty or forty kilometers, while the motor draws the load from seventy to eighty kilometers.

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"NO COLD DECREE OF ICY SAGE."

One of our correspondents sends us this story in verse, which will appeal so strongly to a class of readers on whose behalf even the unsympathetic soul of an editor is moved to compassion, that we surrender to our fair correspondent the space required for this expression of her emotions.

Scene: An officer's parlor, on the day of the passage of the Corbin bill, June, 1908.

SHE.

The dreadful law is passed! Now peace,
Light heart, my joy, Thy love must cease,
Bright, golden days must end. And I,
Lonely, wretched, must weep and sigh.

HE.

Must cease! the sacred shrine forsake
At which life's noblest vows I make!
Be my worship and faith still thine,
Though 'gainst our love earth's powers combine.

No cold decree of icy sage
Nor law of envious, crabbed age,
But youth's warm blood will overleap
The precious fruits of love to reap.

SHE.

How, like an Asian despot's stroke!
Shall we again bear tyrant's yoke?
Must lack of dowry make me groan,
Turn calm content to grief and moan?

Gross Mammon holds the balance now!
Truth, spirit, love, soul, faith and vow,
Found wanting, shall have spurn and mock
From Great Columbia's cadent stock.

If these, th' immortal part of man
That lifts on high, are under ban,
Groveling bestial shall soon hold sway,
The lofty noble fast decay.

HE.

Priceless dowry art thou thyself
Richer than mines of Plutus's pelf!
Thou, Gem of Nature's unmatched art,
Not vulgar cash, canst fill my heart!

By love is wedlock holy made,
Not poltice keen eye to trade;
Who's moved by gold, not wifely charms,
Seeks not helpmeet, but fortune's aims.

Like baleful plague, this law's effect
The Army must with caste infect,
Dwindle and taint th' enriching flood
Of wholesome youth that feeds its blood.

Then, linked with ancient blind distrust,
New harms far worse,—contempt most just,
Derision, scorn, fell hate,—shall blight
Our Army's name and scutcheon bright.

SHE.

Remembrance green of parted bliss,
Thy soldier vows, embrace, soft kiss,
Must, like the sun's all-cheering rays,
Sole solace be of long sad days.

Long used we sit in love-fixed gaze;
Mine eyes thou'dst laud, my goodness praise,
My wisdom, beauty, wit and voice,
Full oft thou saidst, made earth rejoice.

HE.

The sweet, low speech, devoid of guile,
Radiant, witching, yet artless, smile,
Scarlet, plump lips and teeth milk-white,
In soft enchanting sheen unite.

The loose-bound wreaths of black-silk hair,
Rose-tint and cream complexion rare,
Dimpling, smooth cheek, dark, beautiful eyes,
In splendor vie with starry skies.

SHE.

Thy love and praise are boundless wealth,
Life's crown and comfort, joy and health;
To grief-betossed, world-wearied breast,
They'd bring good heart, bright hope and rest.

Must not forget, God, too, assists
Just deeds of men; e'en bows an lists
The mournful plaints of broken hearts,
And shields them from th' oppressor's arts.

HE.

Well cheer up then, my pretty Sweeting,
I miss thine airy, sprightly greeting;
Faith's clear eye now decries the haven,
Life's flood-tide's on;—I'll not prove craven.

SHE.

I'll mend the sails, we'll not prove craven;
I'll stanch the leaks, we'll reach our haven;
I'll splice the braces, stay the master,
In right thrice-armed, we'll shun disaster.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

Copyright, 1904, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

L. W. J. L. asks: What order should be given in the Revised Drill Regulations to take the place of right forward fours right? I have been unable to find any order to give when marching by platoons on the street when the line reaches from gutter to gutter and wish to break into squads from the right. Answer: Squads right, march; full step, column left, march. It is intended that a column of sections should be utilized in street parades when platoons or companies are too large.

F. H. asks: Par. 116 and 178, company at halt, command squads right, full step, march. How do the men carry their pieces; do they come to the right shoulder at the command squads right or at full step, march? Would this also apply to company right also? In the old regulations at the command fours right we came to the right shoulder and the new regulations seem to be silent on this point as far as I can learn as to whether the right shoulder is taken without command. Answer: Pieces are brought to the right shoulder at the command "march," which should follow "squads right." The first movement of the piece simultaneous with the first step of the march, etc. Same rule applies to company right as well as other similar cases. See Section 9, Par. 54.

W. J. L. asks: What order should be given to take the place of right forward fours right? Answer: Squads right, march; full step, column left, march.

F. E. R. asks: Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, Par. 1: To secure uniformity of interval between files when falling in and in alignments, each man places the palm of his left hand upon the hip, fingers pointing downward. Are the fingers to the front, or are they to the rear? Also the following: What do the last five lines of Par. 107 mean? They appear to prescribe two different ways of executing the same movement without any reason as far as I can see. Answer: (1) Fingers pointing downward in prolongation of the seam of the trousers; (2) The paragraph referred to allows of a more extensive movement in column of twos, such as changing direction, etc.

L. M. B. asks: (1) In going to the order from any position (by numbers) how many fingers of right hand should be in front at second position from last, when butt is three inches from ground? (2) In unfixing bayonet, with what finger should button on bayonet be pressed? (3) When going to right shoulder from any position and when the piece is on right shoulder and being steadied with left hand, how many fingers of left hand should be over bolt and joined? I contend all four: illustration in field instruction by E. E. Britton shows only three and does not say. (4) In aiming, where should trigger be on right forefinger, at first bend, or between first and second, or at second? (5) At present arms, should top of left thumb be on level with top of right? If not, where? (6) We have three infantry companies, one troop Cavalry and one galling gun detachment, and also regimental headquarters. Are we entitled to regular Army equipments, such as a field rifle range, armory range and gymnasium for armory? I understand from good authority that these are furnished to Regular Army by War Department, the Dick bill, as I understood, entitled us to every equipment of Regulars. Am I correct? Answer in detail. (7) If I am correct in sixth question, what would be the necessary steps to take to secure same? (8) When will the latest style uniforms be issued to National Guard? (9) What object is there to have forty inches between ranks when lining a company up, company front. (10) Did 1st Sergeant Carswell, Co. A, 20th U.S. Inf., ever stand examination for a commission? If so, was he successful? Answer: (1) See eighth line, Sec. 3, Par. 55. (2) See second and third lines Par. 74, appendix. (3) All four fingers. See fourth and fifth lines top of page 30. (4) Second joint of forefinger. See fifth line from top of page 54. (5) See illustration, plate 14, Par. 57, page 31. (6) The matter of armory equipments rests with your State authorities. (7) It depends on your State National Guard officials. (8) It depends upon what your State has made requisition for. (9) Forty inches between ranks allows for all conditions at all times and avoids confusion by having varied distances for different conditions, such as marching with field equipments, over rough country, etc. (10) You will find the list of commissary sergeants of the Army in our issue of Nov. 19 last, page 288.

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, ays a pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

BORN.

BARNEY.—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1904, to Mrs. Barney, wife of Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., a son.

BRYAN.—At Fort Grant, Ariz., Dec. 15, 1904, to the wife of Capt. R. B. Bryan, 5th Cav., a son, Roger Bates Leay Bryan.

BIDDLE.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 17, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., a daughter.

COLE.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 5, 1904, to the wife of Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., a son.

GLOVER.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 4, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., a daughter.

HEIBERG.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 1, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., a son.

CONARD.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Paymtr. Charles Conard, U.S.N.

LITTELL.—To the wife of Major I. W. Littell, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., a son, on Dec. 17, 1904, at Washington, D.C.

PERRILL.—At Martinsville, Ind., on Dec. 17, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. H. P. Perrill, U.S.N., a son, Harlan Knox.

VAN DUYN.—At Manila, P.I., on Dec. 4, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyn, 4th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

COYLE-RADFORD.—At Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 21, 1904, Lieut. William R. Coyle, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jane W. Dodson.

ELLIS-LONG.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17, 1904, Ensign Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Miss Sally Long.

HYATT-BUCK.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 14, 1904, Lieut. John W. Hyatt, 16th Inf., and Miss Pauline Buck, daughter of Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.

THOMAS-HANNAY.—At Los Banos, P.I., Nov. 9, 1904, Emma Elizabeth Guld Hannay, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Wretts Hannay, to Lieut. Charles Oscar Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., U.S.A.

QUIN-JAMES.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1904, Mr. Edward Albert Quin, brother-in-law of Lieut. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel James.

UPSHUR.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1904, Lieut. William P. Uphur, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Taylor Mumford.

DIED.

BURRELL.—At New York, Dec. 4, 1904, Gardiner Sealy Burrell, aged four years three months, son of William S. and Elizabeth Stanton Burrell, grandson of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Oscar P. Stanton, U.S.N.

COX.—At Kittery, Me., Dec. 19, 1904, Corp. Joseph E.

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Cox, U.S.N., retired, aged seventy-four years and eight months.

DAVIS.—At Manila, P.I., Dec. 13, 1904, Lieut. Ryder Davis, Philippine Scouts.

HOWELL.—At Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 1, 1904, Mrs. Minnie Mayfield Howell, wife of Capt. Willey Howell, U.S.A.

RANDOLPH.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1904, Mrs. Minerva Wilcox Randolph, mother of Major B. H. Randolph, U.S.A.

TURNER.—On East bound train near Fargo, N.D., Dec. 11, 1904, Dr. Samuel S. Turner, contract surgeon, U.S.A., aged seventy-one years, five months.

WILLARD.—At his home, Newport, R.I., in his ninety-fifth year, Elisha Wheeler Willard, father of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Mary Adams and John Howard Willard.

WHITTSIDE.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1904, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whittside, U.S.A., retired.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 19, 1904.

Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary Friday evening at the post gymnasium with a reception and ball, the guests being officers and ladies of this garrison. Over two hundred invitations were sent out. Major and Mrs. Hoppin with their sons, Bushrod and Marshall, received the guests. The reception stand was decorated with the garrison flag, over which were the regimental colors and standard of the 15th Cavalry. A red bell, with golden horseshoes on each side, and the guidons of the 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, which is commanded by the major, were arranged to spell the word "Milk." Other decorations were very beautiful, consisting of cedar and a military display that far surpassed any previous decorations seen in the gymnasium. The 15th Cavalry orchestra, under Chief Musician Charles Berger, furnished the music. The guests enjoyed sumptuous refreshments during the intermission. The major wore his full dress Cavalry uniform and Mrs. Hoppin was attired in the gown she wore on her wedding day, made in princess style, of Parisian muslin, covered with lace. Orange blossoms adorned her hair. The major and Mrs. Hoppin were the recipients of a large number of magnificent and costly presents, among them a fruit bowl, from Tiffany's, presented by the bachelor lieutenants of the 15th Cavalry; and a candelabra from the four bachelor officers of the 12th Battalion, F.A.

Major and Mrs. Hoppin were married at Fort Custer, Montana, Dec. 17, 1879, by the Rev. Dr. Bridger of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hoppin was Miss Elizabeth Davidson, daughter of the late Gen. John W. Davidson, and Mrs. Davidson. Major Hoppin is the son of Hon. and Mrs. B. E. Hoppin of Chicago. Three children were born to them: John Davidson, who died at the age of five; Bushrod, a bright lad of twelve, and Marshall Curtis, an intelligent youth of ten years. Major Hoppin was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in 1873, was graduated in 1877, and for 26 years was on duty with the 2d Cavalry, passing in that regiment to captain. In January, 1904, he was promoted to major and assigned to the 15th Cavalry. For two years he was stationed at Albany, N.Y., on recruiting service, where he and Mrs. Hoppin were conspicuous figures in the capital society. Major Hoppin is held in esteem by all of his officers and the enlisted men. Mrs. Hoppin is one of the most pleasant hostesses that the garrison has had for a long time.

John Henry Davis, a Malay, who has been working for Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., is in jail at Burlington charged with burglary and larceny. Davis was formerly employed by the officers at Plattsburg Barracks, having come to this country with that regiment. Later Lieutenant Dean gave him employment, and he showed his gratitude, by stealing the lieutenant's property, also effects from Troop C's quarters. The burglary charge is for entering Lieutenant Pickel's quarters. He is also wanted by the officers at Plattsburg for larceny.

One of the most amusing parties to be held at this post in a long time was on Tuesday evening, a surprise party given by Mrs. John Conklin to Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., on his birthday. Sixteen guests were invited, sixteen candles appeared on the birthday cake and everything was sixteen, which was a joke to make you believe that the lieutenant was only sixteen years old. Every few minutes the door bell would ring and a messenger would deliver a package containing a present, such as tin horns, tin swords, wooly dogs, and other things as comical. To each of these presents the card of one of the guests was attached. The guests knew nothing of this arrangement and when they saw the gifts purporting to come from them they were equally surprised. All in all, the party was most amusing. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, Lieuts. Ben Lear, Jr., Samuel W. Robertson, Arthur J. Lynch, Charles S. Blakely, David M. McKell, C. R. Norton and Victor S. Foster.

Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman left the garrison Saturday for Buffalo, N.Y., where they will enjoy a month's leave with the lieutenant's parents.

The skating rink for the officers and ladies of this garrison has been put in shape for the season and all last week a large number of the officers and ladies enjoyed recreation at this spot. Work on a rink for the men will begin this week. The second band concert for the enlisted men of the command was held in the post gymnasium Saturday evening, under the direction of Chief Musician Charles Berger, and was very good.

The Cavalry stables which were burned Oct. 16, 1902, having been rebuilt have been accepted from the contractors by Constructing Q.M. Capt. T. B. Lamoreux. Troop L, 15th Cav., will occupy these stables. The guard

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house and band stables, much needed at this post, will be completed at the end of the year.

At last word has come from a creditable source that the post will have a new administration building to cost \$10,000, and contain besides offices, school and other rooms, an entertainment hall which is greatly needed. The new building may be started April 1.

Mrs. Teresa Dean, mother of Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., who was expected for Christmas, will be unable to make this visit as she leaves to-morrow for Panama.

Gen. and Mrs. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, gave a pleasant and largely attended reception Thursday afternoon at their home in Burlington in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard, Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and Mrs. A. C. Whiting, residing in the dining room. The guests from this post were Mrs. William M. Wallace and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin; from Burlington were Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and Capt. Lawrence Miller, Art. Corps.

Sergt. Joseph Conlon, Troop M, 15th Cav., met with a serious accident Wednesday morning while at drill, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg.

Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Patridge's charming guests took their departure for New York city; Miss Lucy Thompson of St. Louis, and Miss Nelle Raglan Boone of New York city. On Monday evening a dinner party in their honor was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Patridge, at which the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Henry D. Smithers, Lieuts. Samuel Van Leer and Milton Holliday. Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., gave a skating party and dinner Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, Mrs. John C. Gresham, the Misses Louise Gresham, Isabella Gresham, Francis Cameron, Edith Hoyle, Lieuts. Charles Burnett, Victor S. Foster, F. A. Ruggies, Charles S. Blakeley, Milton G. Holliday and David M. McKell, Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Major Hamilton Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, and Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick were the guests of Capt. James A. Ryan at a pleasant dinner party on Wednesday evening.

The exteriors of all officers' quarters have been repainted and look very imposing in their new trimmings. Sign plates bearing the names of the occupants have also been placed on each quarters.

At a large auction of horses held Saturday morning in the riding hall sixty-two animals were sold, netting the government \$3,486. Their average price was \$57, the lowest figure \$23 and the highest \$91. Lieut. Warren Dean was auctioneer, mounted. Bidders from all over this State and some from New York were in attendance.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger's guests at a pleasant chafing dish supper were Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, and Capt. C. M. Brownell, Vermont National Guard, and Mrs. Brownell.

After many years of grumbling the Burlington Traction Company have at last decided to give the post bet-

ter car service. Cars will run from Winooski to the post hereafter on a twenty-minute schedule, instead of forty as heretofore, beginning at 4 p.m., and continuing to 10 p.m.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., has taken a step for the promotion of gallery practice in Troop K, which bids fair to be very successful. He intends having a competitive gallery match between the squads in his troop and the squad obtaining the highest score will sit down to a feast on next Sunday at his expense.

The Artillery battalion will build a skating rink this week on the drill ground, west of their quarters, and will begin making arrangements for the formation of a hockey team, Lieut. Baker, Art. Corps, having taken an interest in this matter.

The men of the post bowling team have become disgusted with the post alleys, which, ever since they were placed in the gym, have given more or less trouble. Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., hired the alleys in Burlington for the game with the Capitols Friday evening. The scores were very poor, the game resulting in a tie.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Dec. 19, 1904.

The past week, owing to the severe snow storms, has been very quiet socially in the yard. One or two informal teas on board ship of an afternoon or small dinner parties both on board ship and in the yard, and last Tuesday's dance on board the U.S.R.S. Lancaster, about sums up the number of entertainments.

Invitations have been issued by the commandant and officers of the League Island yard to the reception and ball to be held Dec. 31 in the ordnance building which promises to be the biggest affair of its kind ever given at this navy yard.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts will leave the yard to-morrow and go to New York for the purpose of being dry-docked. The U.S.S. Florida came out of the drydock here to-day and will proceed about Thursday to Hampton Roads; and the orders for the Denver to be ready for sea on Dec. 28 have been received. The river is well filled with ice and work on the vessels will be pushed along so as to avoid the possibility of encountering difficulties with the ice later in the season.

Lieut. G. Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., commanding the Marine Guard of the U.S.S. Denver, is on a week's leave. Ensign W. K. Wortman, of the U.S.S. Massachusetts, returned from a ten days' leave on Thursday last. Lieut. William C. Cole, U.S.N., now receiving treatment at the Naval Hospital, is reported as being quite comfortable.

A reception was tendered to Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens on the evening of Dec. 14, by the members of the Penn Club at their club house, corner of Eighth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. A large number of yard officers attended.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 16, 1904.

One of the social events of the week was the benefit entertainment given at the New Farragut Theater in Vallejo on Monday evening, Dec. 12, in aid of the Naval Branch of the Y.M.C.A., more generally known as the McCalla club house. The entertainment was given under the direction of George E. Hanscome, one of the trustees of the institution, and two sketches were put on, the participants in the second one—"A Box of Monkeys"—being Mrs. Mary Turner, of Mare Island, Mrs. Dickenson P. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall of the U.S.S. New York, Miss Blanch Harvey, of Vallejo. So well was the comedy produced that it appeared more like the work of professionals than of amateurs. Several theater parties were given from this yard, and it was expected that a tug would come up from San Francisco with a large party of Service people from that vicinity, but the inclement weather interfered with these plans.

After the performance Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained a large number of friends at supper at their home, the guests being confined, in a large measure, to the younger people of the yard. Among those present were Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Burwell, Miss Williamson, Miss Amy Shepley, Miss Williams, Miss Isabel Glennon, Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr, Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., Asst. Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke, Ensign Stanley Woods, Lieut. Joseph K. Taussig, Lieut. F. A. Udell, U.S.M.C., and others.

Capt. B. F. Tilley, who was one of the officers appointed to examine into the cause of the grounding of the Wyoming, returned from the Puget Sound Navy Yard on Thursday, Dec. 8, after an absence from here of ten days or two weeks, during which time Capt. Franklin J. Drake acted as captain of the yard.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 8, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp entertained at a dinner aboard the U.S.S. Solace, the affair being in honor of Comdr. James H. Bull,

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the commanding officer of the ship, and Mrs. Bull. Dinner was served in the ward room of the ship, and was one of the prettiest given here this season. Smilax, flowers and fairy lamps were used for the decorations, and covers were laid for twelve, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. J. W. Philip and Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, of the U.S.S. Buffalo.

Mrs. L. C. Logan and her daughters, who have been traveling in Japan for several months, have returned to San Francisco and are settled for the winter at the Colonial. Captain Logan is in command of the Ohio, now lying in San Francisco bay. Many pleasant affairs have been given aboard the Ohio by her officers, among these being an informal luncheon at which several society girls of San Francisco were guests on Sunday last.

Miss Paschall, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. A. Burwell aboard the Independence, left last week for her home in Seattle. Her departure was much regretted.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Leahy are rejoicing in the arrival of a little daughter, which occurred in San Francisco a few weeks ago. Mrs. Leahy is making her home with her mother, Mrs. Harrington, in that city during the absence of Lieutenant Leahy on the Tacoma. Mrs. Leahy is a sister of Mrs. Niblack, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, the marriage of the two sisters having taken place in quick succession a year or more ago.

Miss Caroline McDougal, who has been spending several days in Oakland, where she was the guest of Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, has returned to the yard. Much to the delight of her friends Mrs. J. W. Philip has altered her plans and will not leave for her home in the East until after the holidays. Brig. Gen. William E. Dougherty, retired, and Mrs. Dougherty are in San Francisco, and have decided to make their home there. Both Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty have many friends in California, the former having been stationed at the Presidio several years ago. Miss Isabel Glennon has returned to the yard after several days' visit with relatives in San Francisco.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained a party of friends at their home. Five-hundred was played in the parlor and library, which had been prettily decorated with quantities of roses. The first prize was won by Mrs. James H. Bull, while the consolation fell to the share of Mrs. Franklin J. Drake.

Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge gave a dinner at their home in San Francisco on Wednesday evening, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, who expect to leave shortly for the East. The table decorations were in red and were carried out effectively with red poinsettias, and shaded lights. Among those invited were Col. and Mrs. Patton, Major and Mrs. Brown and one or two others.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore left the yard yesterday.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

day, en route for San Luis Obispo, where they will spend a few days before sailing for Samoa on Dec. 22. During the three years they spent at this yard they have been very popular, and many regrets have been expressed over their departure even while congratulations were in order over Commander Moore's very desirable assignment. A night or two before their departure they were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake.

An expedition of electricians has gone on the tug Unadilla to the Farallone Islands, where important experiments are to be carried on for two or three weeks in order to determine the most desirable location for the wireless telegraph station, which is to be established there by the Navy Department.

The U.S.S. Solace, which has been at this yard for several months undergoing extensive repairs, left here on the morning of Dec. 15 for San Francisco bay where she will remain for a couple of days before sailing for Honolulu, Guam and Cavite. She took out 150 men to relieve those on duty with the Asiatic Squadron.

Lieut. Robert B. Coontz, who has been the navigating officer of the Buffalo for some time, left on Saturday for the East, accompanied by Mrs. Coontz. They will visit in Hannibal, Mo., for about a month before proceeding to Washington, where Lieutenant Coontz will report for duty in January at the Bureau of Equipment.

THE LOGAN AT HONOLULU.

Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 9, 1904.

The Logan, one of the largest transports in the Army service, sailed from San Francisco on Dec. 1 promptly at noon, the hundred and sixty-five passengers waving adieu to the hundreds who were on the dock to see them off. The transport moved quickly to a point below Alcatraz Island in full view of the city, and then we were informed that we would remain at anchor until the next day, waiting for the Philippine Constabulary who were en route from St. Louis and would arrive about six o'clock. This delay was quite a shock to the passengers, but when they learned that we would have the constabulary band of eighty-two musicians to furnish music for the next three weeks all were pleased and satisfied. The disposition of staterooms, etc., was made by that ideal quartermaster, Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, to the entire satisfaction of every one on the ship. The captain was suffering from a severe injury to his left hand which, after the third day, incapacitated him from work and he was put to bed by the transport surgeon, and Lieut. Col. D. M. Appel was called in consultation. The physicians found an operation necessary and were afraid of blood poisoning. This danger was happily averted, and to-day the captain is up and the doctors say he will be fully recovered in a few days.

It may not be out of place to note that Captain Lafitte is a lineal descendant of the once famous de Lafitte who roamed the West Indian seas levying tribute from all merchantmen falling in his path, and there is a tradition that vast sums of gold were collected and hidden by this ancestor. Everyone wishes that Captain Lafitte may some day find these rich deposits and become a millionaire.

One other accident happened to Mrs. Grote, the bride of Capt. W. F. Grote, who received a violent fall on Monday, caused by the rocking of the ship. She was unconscious when taken to her stateroom, but revived within a half hour and was sufficiently recovered to be down at dinner.

The tedium of the journey has been greatly alleviated by the excellent music given every evening by the constabulary band under their musical leader, W. H. Loving, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The Army people on the transport are: Lieut. Col. D. M. Appel, M.D., and his brother, Major Aaron H. Appel, M.D., with his wife and daughter; Capt. W. F. Grote and wife, 18th Inf., on a bridal trip to Manila, to return with the regiment Jan. 15; he is the ranking officer and in command; Capt. L. H. Bash and bride, 7th Inf.; Capt. G. C. Martin, 18th Inf., who heard since leaving home of the arrival of a son; Capt. J. C. Raymond and bride, 2d Cav.; Capt. M. B. Curry, Paymaster; Lieuts. Jos. M. Petty,

20th Inf.; J. W. Moore, 2d Cav.; J. M. Craig and wife, 20th Inf.; J. W. Downer, 4th Inf.; John C. Moore, 7th Inf.; B. B. McCroskey, 22d Inf.; Chaplain J. E. Dallam, 12th Inf.; Dr. E. E. Vetter, wife and child; Dr. A. R. Hall, Lieut. R. F. Metcalfe, M.D., J. J. Forneam; Mrs. W. C. Reeves and sons, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain and child, wife of Colonel Chamberlain, I.G.; the Misses Comba, daughter of Gen. Richard Comba, retired; Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav.; Mrs. I. K. Seymour, to join her husband on the Oregon; Lieut. H. H. Moore, Phil. Scouts, Major A. D. Haskin, of the Constabulary.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 10, 1904.

All repairs to the refrigerator ship Celtic will be completed about Dec. 28.

The rearrangement of the Wheeling's magazine is about completed.

Authority has been received to change six sliding doors in the Philadelphia to swinging doors.

The monitor Wyoming was taken into drydock Dec. 5 and an examination was at once made of her damaged bottom plating as the result of a recent grounding. The examination showed the following damage to the vessel, repairs of which will require about thirty-five days to complete: Nineteen shell plates so badly damaged that they will be renewed; thirteen others dented, requiring removal and straightening; thirty-two frames seriously damaged and some of the floors and longitudinals buckled requiring removal and straightening. Some repairs previously authorized and awaiting the docking of the ship will also be done.

Captain and Mrs. Bleeker entertained Dec. 6. The guests were Commander and Mrs. Cottman, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Lewerenz, Naval Constructor Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, and Mrs. Lewerenz.

Civil Engineer and Mrs. Lewerenz entertained at dinner Dec. 7. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Bleeker, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred and Mrs. Lewerenz.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred have left the yard for Mare Island, Cal., where they will join the U.S.S. Solace, en route to Cavite, P.I.

Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter have arrived at the navy yard and moved into the quarters occupied by the yard surgeon.

Commander Cottman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cottman are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker at the yard.

Paymaster and Mrs. Addison entertained Dec. 3 for Miss Gallup of Seattle. The guests were Miss Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Surg. W. M. Wheeler, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson and Lieut. J. P. Morton.

Commander and Mrs. Doyle entertained at dinner on board the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia Dec. 3. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Bleeker, Commander and Mrs. Burd, Miss Burd, and Dr. and Mrs. Alfred.

Hospital Steward F. N. Kannapell, U.S.N., has been detached from the hospital and ordered to report for duty on board the Philadelphia.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 19, 1904.

The coldest temperature of the winter was registered on Tuesday morning, when the thermometer on the administration building touched five degrees above zero. Cold, snow and sleet have prevailed all through the week, but no rain in the drought stricken region.

The dance given on Thursday night in the post gymnasium, to which all the soldiers and their friends were invited, proved another great social success in this series of unique entertainments given by the companies stationed here, individually. Company D, was the host on this particular occasion.

Lieut. L. P. Schindler, 6th Inf., now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, was the guest of friends in the post this week. Chaplain Orville J. Nave conducted services on Sunday evening, his subject being the live one of "Where are you going, Comrade?"

General Funston will arrive here directly after making inspection at Columbus Barracks, and in view of the inclement weather, will inspect the men in their quarters.

The late John McNamara, who was a seaman on a United States warship and whose death occurred at Pensacola, Fla., was given all the honors of a military funeral this morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where impressive services were held. The funeral cortege, upon reaching Metcalfe hill, was joined by a military escort from Fort Thomas, which led the procession to St. Stephens's Cemetery.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

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3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

- (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Washington Barracks, D.C.; B. Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Myer, Va.; C. Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D. Fort Egbert, Alaska; G. Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, H, I, in Philippines. Address Manila. K. Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L. Benicia Barracks, Cal.; F. San Francisco, Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. 2d Squadron will sail on March 1, the 3d Squadron on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washkelle, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 9th. Manila, P.I. Will proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, in February, 1905. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| Will sail for Manila, P. I. | 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| I. Dec. 31, 1904. | 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. |

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Write for free booklet on Rational Treatment of Disease.

16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
17th. Manila, P.I. Will pro-24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
ceed to Vancouver Bar-25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
racks, Wash., in Febru-26th. Vancouver Barracks, ar-
ary, 1906. Wash. Will sail for Ma-
27th. Manila, P.I. Will pro-28th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
ceed to Vancouver Bar-29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
racks, Wash., in Febru-30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
ary, 1906. Will sail for Manila, P.
I, Dec. 31, 1904.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.),
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	Ft. Totten, N.Y.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	Wadsworth, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	Monroe, Va.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston,
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.	Mass.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi-
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	dio, Cal.
24th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
25th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
26th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
27th. Honolulu, H.I.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
29th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	67th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
31st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	68th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
32d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	69th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
33d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	70th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
34th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	71st. Ft. Greble, R.I.
35th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	72d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	73d. Ft. Williams, Me.
37th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	74th. Ft. Preble, Me.
38th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	75th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
39th. Ft. Howard, Md.	76th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
40th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	77th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
41st. Ft. Mott, N.J.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Honolulu, H.I.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. World's Fair Station,
St. Louis, Mo.
120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
Strong, Mass.
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Key West, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., commanding at School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to the Artillery District of the Delaware for submarine mine work.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and B, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States June 15.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila March 1, 1905.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; Co. A, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; A, D, Fort Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Manila May 1, 1905.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States March 15, and take station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga. Will sail for Manila June 1, 1905.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States, Jan. 15, and take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Pabst Blue Ribbon



The Beer of Quality
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19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, April 1, 1905.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for Manila Feb. 1, 1905.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
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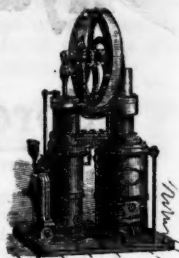
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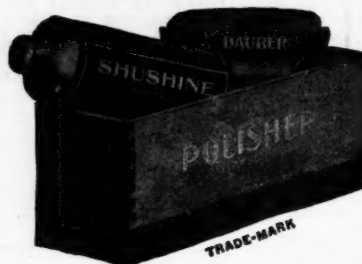
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